

Dr. Bethune Barred From Ala. Eat Shop

ATLANTA — A damage suit against Birmingham's airport coffee shop loomed imminent this week as a result of the establishment's refusal of service to Dr. Mary McCleod Bethune, noted Negro leader. *Sat. 12-2-46*

The refusal, it was reported, was based solely on color, and came when she sought refreshments in the coffee shop after plane service had been delayed three hours.

She was accompanied by Witherpoon Dodge, former Fair Employment Practices Committee regional director, currently field representative of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Mrs. Bethune was at that time conducting a tour of Southern Conference for Human Welfare branches during which time she addressed approximately 25,000 persons and was instrumental in obtaining 15,000 new SCHW memberships.

Whites get rebuff when they turn out to be black

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Mr. and Mrs. S. W. White, of this city recently got an invitation from the Civitan club to attend its World War II memorial for Montgomery's war dead because their son had died in action as a member of the 99th Pursuit Squadron.

The Whites decided to attend, but when they got to the ceremony and presented the invitation which promised them reserved seats, they were turned away because the Civitan club had not planned on their being Negro.

White put in a protest with the Montgomery Advertiser last week, and the editor, disconcerted because the Advertiser had carried the club's advertisement guaranteeing reserved seats for families of Montgomery's soldier-heroes, wrote, "The experience of these Negro parents of a dead American soldier is an unhappy commentary on democracy. Worst of all, it was an affront so entirely unnecessary. Even in slavery days, white owners gave their Negroes seats in church. In the effort to present a possible explanation of the incident, the Civitan club was offered the privilege of presenting a statement. None was forthcoming." *Sat. 12-2-46*

AFRO BANNED IN ALA. TOWN
CLANTON, Ala. — Watson Looney, local agent for the AFRO-AMERICAN, reported last week that he has been prohibited from selling the paper by local authorities.

Negro-Whites Ward Draws Vets' Protest

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — Describing the practice as "abhorrent to Southerners generally and to Alabamians particularly," Birmingham Camp No. 1, United Spanish War Veterans, has adopted a resolution demanding that alleged hospitalization of white and Negro veterans in the same wards at Ft. McClellan be discontinued immediately. *Fri. 9-6-46*

The resolution declared white and Negro veterans were being placed in the same ward at the Ft. McClellan Army Hospital in the section assigned to the Veterans Administration for its use in hospitalizing veterans.

In protesting the alleged practice, the resolution stated that such procedure is "inconsistent with traditions of long duration in the South and inimical to the best interests of both the white and Negro races residing here and could easily cause violent clashes of far-reaching repercussions."

The resolution, adopted Sept. 1 and released today by John A. Holmes, Jr., camp adjutant and attesting officer, called for copies to be sent to the administrator of veterans affairs, manager of the VA regional office in Montgomery, the governor of the state of Alabama, the several senators and representatives in Congress from Alabama, the state service commissioner, Department of Veterans Affairs, and the department commander, Department of Alabama, United Spanish War Veterans.

Spanish War Vets Protest Mixed Wards

BIRMINGHAM (ANP) — Mixing of colored and white veterans in the same hospital wards at Fort McClellan is "abhorrent to Southerners generally and to Alabamians particularly and must be stopped," said a resolution adopted last week by United Spanish War Veterans, Camp No. 1. *Sat. 9-21-46*

Placement of these veterans in the same wards in the sections assigned to the Veterans Administration is "inimical to the best interests of both white and colored races residing here and could easily cause violent clashes of far-reaching repercussions," the resolution concluded. *9-21-46*

Alabama

Pastors Reject Jim-Crow Meet

BIRMINGHAM (ANP) — Members of the Birmingham Baptist Conference, headed by the Rev. B. N. Hall, in session Dec. 3 at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, turned down an invitation to attend a jim-crow religious meeting sponsored at the white First Presbyterian Church. *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

Dr. H. M. Gibbs, of Montgomery, outstanding Baptist woman leader, had been invited to speak but denied the invitation because Negro Christians were asked to use the side door of the church in compliance with Birmingham's segregation laws.

Learning this, the militant Baptist ministers with but a single dissenting vote, rejected a use-the-side-door invitation sent to them for the meeting. *Sat. 12-21-46*

Group asks pickets for Jim Crow baths

June
Volunteer picketing of the Bimini Baths, a public bathhouse at Vermont ave. and Second st., which reportedly refuses to admit Negroes, was asked last week by the recently-formed Interracial Friendship committee. *6-1-46*

The committee said that Negroes trying to buy tickets for the Bimini swimming pools and steam bath treatments have been told either that the baths were full or that they had to belong to "the club" to get in. *Los Angeles, Calif.*

Sauce for Goose!

PROTESTS BAN OF WHITE MAN

Pittsburgh Courier

WASHINGTON—Apparently following the axiom of "What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," a white man was barred from a public dance attended by race patrons here recently. But it was Tomlinson D. Todd, president of the Institute of Race Relations, who went to bat today to emphatically protest the exclusion.

The white man, Josana Quantian—a musician of 117 West Thirty-fourth Street—went to the ball to hear Duke Ellington's famous band perform at Turner's Arena. And apparently following the pattern and practice of discriminating whites in connection with their affairs where Negroes are not admitted, Quantian was refused admission. Pa. 1-19-46

HOUSE REJECTS CURB ON RACE SEGREGATION

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, April 5—After a sharp controversy which accentuated the friction between Southern and Northern Democrats, the House rejected today an effort by Representative Powell of New York to outlaw racial segregation in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Powell, a Negro, who offered himself as a symbol of what he asserted was racial discrimination in Washington, was supported on the non-record vote of 49 to 122 by many Northern Democrats but by only a few Republicans.

Representative Martin of Massachusetts, the Republican leader, went through the line of tellers in favor of the Powell proposal, but Representative Arends of Illinois, the Republican whip, and many of his colleagues stood with the Southern Democrats.

No Republican spoke in support of the Powell amendment to a pending appropriations bill for the District of Columbia stipulating that no money thus made available should be used by "any agency or department which segregates the citizens of the District of Columbia in employment, facilities afforded, services performed, accommodations furnished, or instruction or aid granted." Sat 4-6-46

Jimcrow Toilets Found In Federal Building



WASHINGTON—Not only are the Negro employees of the Federal Reserve Board discriminated against in employment, but the men are made to use separate toilets, the Washington Bureau of the NAACP charged.

in a letter to the chairman of the board this week. The letter addressed to Marriner S. Eccles, declared that after completing an investigation of employment conditions the NAACP found that:

- the thirty Negro employees of the Board are required to use a separate toilet in the basement marked "colored men." 2-2-46
- Negroes must use a small windowless cafeteria with six tables while all other employees dine in a cheerful, commodious room that runs the length of the building.
- as a matter of policy, Negroes irrespective of their training and qualifications, are kept as messengers and laborers. Included in this group were six colored veterans of World War II.

After pointing out that the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board are appointed by the President and are therefore public officers of the United States, the letter concluded: "The policy of the United States against discrimination on account of race, creed, color or national origin has been enunciated time and time again by the President, and the nation subscribed to it when it adopted the United Nations Charter framed at San Francisco."

"In these circumstances I do not see how the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System can continue to condone the harmful and undemocratic practices that prevail in their Washington office and still remain faithful to the oath they took as officers of this Government."

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Only Four Washington Cafes Serve Negroes

Jim Crow Rules U. S. Capital

The Call

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Hungry Negro citizens here may expect service in only four downtown restaurants, according to a survey conducted here recently. The other restaurants are permitted by the lack of a civil rights law to deny service to Negro citizens because of their race.

Restaurants unaffected by local jim crow are the Union Station dining room, the YWCA cafeteria at 17th and K streets; Kann's department store soda fountain and Child's restaurant at 14th and Pennsylvania avenue. 3-15-46

Government workers often eat in government-operated cafeterias downtown along with white federal workers, but Negro government employees are not always welcomed to eat in government-owned buildings. They have recently been denied the "back door" service at the U. S. Capitol building, the survey disclosed.

Some of the most bold violators of civil rights for Negroes here are Thompson restaurants, a national chain, and Lansburg department stores. Unless Negro citizens accept the "stand up" service at local five and ten cent store counters, they will have to go hungry until they leave the downtown area. 4-12-46

This situation may be rectified by the recent introduction in the house of representatives of a civil rights law for local Negro citizens by Rep. Gordon L. McDonough (R., Cal.), which replaces a similar bill introduced last September by Rep. William A. Rowan of Chicago.

Segregation In U.S. Bureau In Washington, D.C., Scored

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. Black & White

28—After completing an investigation of employment conditions in the Federal Reserve Board, the Washington Bureau charged the agency with segregating and discriminating against its Negro employees.

In a letter to Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Board, Leslie Perry charged that:

1. The thirty Negro employees of the Board are required to use a separate toilet in the basement marked "colored men."

2. Negroes must use a small windowless cafeteria with six tables while all other employees dine in a cheerful, commodious room that runs the length of the building.

3. As a matter of policy, Negroes irrespective of their training and qualifications, are kept as messengers and laborers. Included in this group were six colored veterans of World War II.

After pointing out that the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve Board are appointed by the President and are therefore public officers of the United States, the letter concluded: "The policy of the United States against discrimination on account of race, creed, color or national origin has been enunciated time and time again by the President, and the nation subscribed to it when it adopted the United Nations Charter framed at San Francisco. In these circumstances, I do not see how the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System can continue to condone the shameful and undemocratic practices that prevail in their Washington office and still remain faithful to the oath they took as officers of this Government."

Staging 'Carmen Jones' in Jimcrow Uline Arena Irks Washingtonians

Kansas City, MO

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Indignation flared here last week when it was learned that Billy Rose has selected jim crow Uline arena for the three-day performance of "Carmen Jones." The show is scheduled to play here on Oct. 25, 26, and 27.

Negroes are not wanted at Uline arena, local citizens said. They also claim that the acoustics and seating arrangement are poor. Uline arena is located near the multiple tracks of the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio rail-

Sirs: Time Magazine

Recently in Washington, D.C., I accidentally ran into a friend of mine who had been in the Navy with me. He is a student now at Howard College. I asked him to join me at dinner. There was no hotel or restaurant that would admit us because he was black and I was white. . . . This happened in the capital of my country—our country—where democracy should be displayed at its greatest. My friend and I . . . feel cheated.

New York City TONY ALBERT

Kill Bill to Outlaw Racial Segregation In Public Facilities

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 8

—(NNPA)—The House last Friday, by a vote of 122 to 49, rejected an amendment to the 1947 District of Columbia appropriation bill, aimed at breaking up race segregation in public facilities in the Nation's Capital, including parks, hospitals, and the public school system. 4-12-46

Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Jr., Democrat, of New York, offered the amendment. It would have barred the use of funds carried in the bill to any agency of the District government which practices race segregation "in employment, facilities afforded, services performed, accommodations furnished, instruction or aid granted."

As soon as the amendment was read, Representative John E. Rankin, Democrat, of Mississippi, leader of the "white trash bloc" in the House, made the point of order that the amendment was not germane and constituted legislation on an appropriation bill.

The group headed by Richard H. Hathaway, received its franchise fares anyway, others pointed out last week after the Public Utilities that an increase in the number of Commission lifted the limit upon veteran cabs available might cause the number of cabs allowed to operate in the district. It is a co-op-ers."

WASHINGTON—A new veterans' group recently authorized to put cabs on the streets of Washington bars all non-white veterans, earnings due to the unwillingness of the demands made for its

WASHINGTON—Control of public swimming pool by the District of Columbia recreation board was opposed by the local branch of the NAACP this week because of the board's discriminatory policy in the administration of public recreation facilities. George E. C. Hayes, NAACP protest, urged Secretary

D.C. Vet Cabbies

Bar Negro Drivers

NAACP Fights D.C.

Bias In Recreation

In Capitol's Shadow, Only 4 Restaurants Willing to Serve Us

Sat 3-2-46

By BESS TRICE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Here in voteless Washington, where no civil rights law exists to protect residents from various forms of discrimination,

THE COURIER PROPOSES:

To aid in the fight for civil rights for all citizens in Washington, The Courier proposes:

1. Test in the Courts the right of any place of public accommodation to refuse service in the District of Columbia to anyone because of race, color or creed on the basis of the never-repealed Civil Rights Law of the District of Columbia.
2. Marshal relations attention and support in an attempt to obtain passage of a new Civil Rights Law for Washington, such as those proposed by Congressmen Rowan of Illinois and McDonough of California in the present Congress.
3. Continued interracial direct action experiments in downtown restaurants, theatres and hotels, such as those sponsored previously by the Committee on Racial Equality, the Institute on Race Relations and a small group of Howard University students.
4. Exert every effort to obtain passage of a Home Rule and District Suffrage Law so that Washingtonians may, by their own voice, settle their own problems.

nation, theatre owners and owners of cafes and restaurants, operated for the use and convenience of "the public," can openly deny admission to Negroes on the basis of their color, without fear of reprisal. There is no shortage of cafes and restaurants in downtown Washington, D. C. That much is certain, but there are pitifully few places in that sector where Negroes are served.

HARDSHIP ON WORKERS

Out of the scores of cafes and restaurants operating in the vicinity of the White House and the Capitol, only four are willing to serve Negroes, they are:

Union Station dining room; the cafeteria of the YWCA at Seventeenth and K Streets; Kann's Department Store soda fountain and Child's, unless, of course, you consider the disgustingly disgraceful service at the "stand-up" counters of Washington's numerous five and ten cent stores.

In the White House and Capitol where lawmakers study the problems of world needs, the question of barring Negroes from places operated "for the convenience of the public" has never been found to be of such moment that it deserved consideration.

U. S. EMPLOYEES SUFFER

Downtown, where hundreds of Negroes are employed in Government buildings, there are to be found many Government operated cafeterias in those buildings where Negroes eat along with whites, but only Government employees with official passes are allowed.

But even Government employees are not always welcome to eat in Government owned buildings . . .

for instance the U. S. Capitol where Negroes are denied the use of the dining room facilities and only recently were forbidden the use of "the back door" for handouts of sandwiches and soft drinks.

Often Negroes are forced to go great distances for meals when shopping or visiting in the downtown section. There are several Negro owned and operated eating places on Seventh Street, U Street and Fourteenth Street. There are a few sandwich places in the Southeast section too, but none within a mile or two of mid-town.

What force impels restaurants and cafes in Washington to accept the policy of discrimination, the pattern by which this Nation's capital is governed? Even Thompson's Restaurants, Inc., which follow a more liberal pattern in other cities, has fallen into the quagmire of segregation and discrimination which surrounds Washington.

THOMPSON ADAMANT

To The Courier's query as to whether or not Negroes are received as patrons of Thompson's restaurants, a man purported to be the manager of one of the company's establishments at Eleventh and Pennsylvania Avenue, who called himself "Mr. Jleaton," answered, "Naw, we don't let 'em eat here" and further revealed his knowledge of the situation here by saying, "They don't eat no place downtown."

In direct contrast to the terse manner in which the Thompson's "manager" answered our questions,

Mr. Cox, manager of Child's, a coast to coast chain, said, "We do not practice discrimination against Negroes. Yes, they may eat here."

The war ended and so did Lansburgh's policy of serving Negro customers at its soda fountain and in spite of all the efforts of the NAACP, has continued to refuse service to Negroes. Lansburgh's, one of the largest of the city's department stores, still enjoys the lucrative trade of its Negro customers.

D. C. TRADITION

Until a civil rights law is passed in this citadel of jim-crowism, Negroes must continue to crowd the counters of the dime stores and eat hot dogs and drink their cokes while standing; they must continue to seek the few concentrated eating places on U Street, or Seventh and forever be confronted with the keep out language of Mr. Jleaton: "Naw, we don't let 'em eat here."

Ambiguous Washington, seat of the Democratic form of government, where leaders of world affairs champions of the people and their rights; where laws are passed authorizing the expenditure of millions to feed Europeans; but where its Negro citizens are victims of many types of segregation and discrimination, denied their fundamental rights as American citizens, Theater Discrimination

As is always the case, the policy of discriminating against Negroes works to the detriment of the white people who indulge in it. The National Theater, which is the only legitimate theater in Washington, admits Negroes only on the rare occasions when an all-Negro show plays there, and, then, only in the balcony. As a result of this policy, Washington audiences may not see many of the best New York shows which will not play in theaters which refuse admittance to Negroes. The latest refusal was from Jose Ferrer, who will not bring "Cyrano de Bergerac" to a Jim-Crowed house.

Some of the most interesting and popular plays of the past season were concerned with the Negro problem: "Deep Are the Roots," "Strange Fruit," "Jeb" and "On Whittman Avenue." But Washington may not see them. It can't even see Paul Robeson in "Othello."

If the National Theater continues this un-American policy, we may be cut off from almost all the Broadway theater, since a movement is under way in New York to boycott Washington's only theater. We may see "Desert Songs" and "Blossom Times" if the National continues to refuse to admit Americans who belong to a race that has produced some of our finest theater.

Washington, Theater Discrimination. The Post has been a consistently liberal newspaper, during the eight or more years that I have read it, and it is strange that as far as I can recall it has taken no notice, editorially at least, of the terrific artistic and cultural discrimination to which

are subjected. This was brought sharply home to me when I read Creon was denounced as a type of the Post statement to the effect undemocratic man whom the that Katharine Cornell is to open Athenians normally loathed. Dur-

I have lived most of my life in theater to see Anouilh's version of Southern and border communities the Greek play, which gave secret and I would like to see Katharine courage to the French because of Cornell before I die. Of course, I its attack on dictatorship. When can always journey to New York Katharine Cornell was in Paris she or Baltimore at quite an added was so inspired by a production expense. I cannot go to a theater of this French play that she de- called of all things the National cided to bring the play to America. Theater to see one of the first Here, however, in Washington ladies of the legitimate theater act begins a chapter in the history of in a play. Is there, I ask you, this play which vitiates the trans- any other capital where approxi- mission of this democratic portion mately one third of the population, of our Western heritage. In the without any legal basis, would be Nation's Capital, after a second so culturally starved? World War fought for the Four

Is there not sufficient good pos- tive public opinion to expose in stark relief utter mockery such a social attitude makes of democ- racy? Will democracy never learn that to be ideal, it must first be practical? That if it works at home, it will be respected abroad? HENRY M. McMORRIS.

Washington.

"Americans All" Voted

In an editorial in The Post of May 19, entitled "Americans All," the following statements occur: "Discrimination on grounds of race and color are ugly realities in this National Capital. We can devote 'I Am an American' Day to nothing better than a recognition of these injustices and a determination to eradicate them from the life of this city, which is an exemplar for the country as a whole." In the same issue "The Untold Story of the Columbia, Tenn., Riot" by Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer gives an unbiased and dis- passionate account of the recent race riot which took place in Tennessee.

I think the editors of The Post are wise in recognizing at least in general language discrimination in the Nation's Capital. However, I believe that much more than general language is necessary if any progress is to be made in these matters. What Mrs. Meyer has done for the Tennessee riot should also be done for certain discriminations which exist in the National Capital. Many intelligent and fair-minded citizens, if they knew actual conditions, would strive earnestly to eradicate the many ugly injustices which are evidences of second-class citizenship.

Many citizens, for example, do not realize the gravity of the cultural restrictions which are imposed upon the Negro residents of the District of Columbia. Katharine Cornell is at present appearing at the National Theater in Anouilh's version of Sophocles' "Antigone." Both Sophocles' play and Anouilh's version have been important landmarks in the history

In Sophocles' play, audiences crowded into a tiny theater to see one of the first Here, however, in Washington this play which vitiates the trans- mission of this democratic portion of our Western heritage. In the Nation's Capital, after a second World War fought for the Four Freedoms, Negro citizens can not share in this democratic experience because the National Theater allows no Negroes in its audience.

FRANK M. SNOWDEN, JR., Chairman, Classics Department, Howard University, Washington.

4-H Club Rallies Bar Non-Whites

States in Control,
Says Relations Chief

WASHINGTON (NNPA) —The National 4-H Clubs, which will hold a lily-white convention here June 11-18, under auspices of the Agriculture Department, will also exclude colored 4-H workers from the National 4-H Congress to be held in Chicago next fall in conjunction with the International Livestock Show.

This information was revealed last week by Agriculture Department officials who direct the 4-H club work of the Agricultural Extension Services. No colored 4-H worker has ever taken part in the show in the past 20 years.

The National 4-H Congress, the officials explained, is made possible through donations of the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work, a volunteer group of business firms which includes the Thomas E. Wilson Packing Company, the J. L. Kraft Cheese Company, the International Harvester Company, and others.

Ralph Fulghum, chief of the Extension Services information section said: "The exclusion of colored 4-H workers from the Congress not only met with the approval of white officials who 'understood' the problem, but also had the sanction of Thomas M. Campbell and J. W. Mitchell, colored Agricultural Department field agents. He asserted that, in most cases involving colored 4-H workers, the Department accepted the recommendations of Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Campbell and that in their

no colored teen-agers applied for admission and, replying to a direct question as to what action she would take if a colored couple appeared at the club, Miss Turner said, "Frankly, I don't know what I would do."

Last March at its 17th annual convention held in Atlantic City, the YWCA adopted a 35-point program recommending the inclusion of colored women in the "main stream of association life" and racial separation in community YWCA's.

The Club Teen, a night club for calling for the Young throughout the country, opened here recently by the pattern of segregation, is depending on the pattern of segregation to save it from making a decision as to whether or not colored teen-agers will be allowed at the club.

Miss Eddie L. Turner, director of the Club Teen, declared that

COURIER CRUSADE PAYS OFF

The Courier *Pittsburgh, Pa.* *Sat. 12-7-46*
Citizens Take Up Fight to Stamp Out Jim Crow in Washington

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE, Courier Staff Writer

They're beginning to fight back in the Nation's Capital . . . They've accepted the challenge of The Pittsburgh Courier and are staging a vigorous, dignified campaign to scarp Old Man Jim Crow and all the prejudices now ruling the so-called center of World Democracy—Washington.

Taking the lead in the current "Battle of Washington" is the Committee for Racial Democracy, an outgrowth of the crusade conducted by The Courier last spring—a crusade that exposed the Bilbos and the Rankins, the little bosses who are policy in Federal employment; full-racism. For in this committee, there is integration of doctors, nurses and patients into all health facilities. Leaders of the committee are the most color-conscious and prejudiced capital of any world power and immediate slum clearance legislation. Dr. Andrew Ransom, chairman; the aggressive committee andation. (A Washington plebiscite was conducted during the last election. E. B. Henderson, vice chairman; The Courier are fast gaining support of leading liberals of the Na-and a majority showed they wanted George E. C. Hayes, treasurer, and together, they are beginning the franchise. . . wanted the op-Ida Fox, executive secretary. There is also an executive committee of twenty-three Washington citizens.

There have been several encouraging signs in the last few days. Action by the committee in picketing the lily-white Lisner Auditorium and National Theatre has gained national attention. Actors Canada Lee, Ingrid Bergman and Walter Huston have denounced this typical Southern policy, and the Dramatists Guild has threatened to boycott District of Columbia theatres if the color bar is not dropped.

Two prominent Republican statesmen have spoken out against injustices existing in the Capital of the Nation. They are Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas and Representative Charles M. LaFollette of Indiana. Said Mr. Capper, a possible successor to race-baiting Senator Bilbo as unofficial "Mayor" of the District of Columbia:

"I am in favor of The Pittsburgh Courier's platform for real democracy and the elimination of discrimination in the Nation's Capital for all Americans, regardless of race, color or creed."

In his frank and punchy statement, Representative LaFollette declared: "There can be no such thing as a brotherhood of man in which whites are listed at the top, ranked as the first sons of God; Jews somewhere farther down the list, and even lower, people whose skins are black."

With leaders of this calibre giving support to the campaign, there is little doubt that the City of Washington will soon be pointed out as the real center of democracy.

At the outset of the crusade last February, The Courier exposed every possible type of discrimination and segregation in Washington. It made several proposals, and the No. 1 proposal urged that all citizens of the District of Columbia be once again given the right of franchise and self-government, with officials elected by ballot at the polls. The Courier platform called for the end of separate schools; the abolishment of the costly and unfair system of dual educational facilities; the continued fight for passage of a civil rights law; a non-discrimination

Chicago, Ill.
Theatre Bars Mixed Group,

Defender
Denies Refund

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The biased National Theatre last week accepted the challenge of the Committee for Race Democracy and refused outright to refund ticket money to an interracial group which was barred from admission.

Despite rumors that the theatre's policy of barring Negroes would be eased, Manager Ed Plohn made good his threat of no refunds for tickets bought en bloc and presented at the box office by mixed theatre parties.

Seen here as the next probable move in the month's long struggle for democracy in theatres of the nation's capital was court action by the Committee which, two weeks ago warned National that charges would be filed if discrimination was continued and Jim Crow extended by a blank refusal to refund ticket money to both whites and Negroes making up the interracial group.

Meanwhile at Lisner Auditorium, George Washington university, where the fight to gain theatres free from race prejudice first began with strong picketing of "Joan of Lorraine," it was reported that the university had cancelled all appearances of outside talent while the board debates its future race policy. The board recently postponed action on the question of scrapping its present bias in favor of the non-discrimination practised at Constitution hall.

Actor's Equity, headed by Clarence Derwent, himself opposed to bias in the theatre, will refer the matter shortly to a membership referendum, Derwent indicated.

The Defender
Tallulah Bankhead Lashes National Theater Race Ban

Chicago, Ill.
WASHINGTON — "A national disgrace and an international scandal" were terms aptly applied by Southern-born Actress Tallulah Bankhead in describing the refusal of the National theatre here to admit Negroes to the audience.

Speaking out as the theatre posted its lily white policy in the lobby, together with a warning that no refunds will be made on tickets rejected at the box office because their holders are Negroes, Miss Bankhead, now appearing at the National, said she hoped "Actor's Equity will act soon on the proposed ruling that no member appears here unless Negroes are allowed in the theatre."

"I have spoken out against this for years as have other members of my profession," said the daughter of the late Speaker of the House, William S. Bankhead of Alabama.

"It is not only a national disgrace but an international scandal that our great country's capital should make a laughing stock out of our Constitution and Bill of Rights by discriminating against any human being."

"I know that theater goes are not responsible for the situation here and it would be a pity if they are deprived of the right to see players they have generously supported in the past."

Equity Head Concurrs

As Clarence Derwent, also a member of the cast, and president of Equity concurred in Miss Bankhead's stand and said he too personally very much favors the admission of Negroes, National lashed out at the Committee for Racial Democracy by posting its "No Refunds" notice.

The committee has been buying tickets in large blocks for minority groups which, when refused admittance upon presentation of their tickets, have demanded refund of their money.

Referring to the newly instituted policy of the theatre, Miss Ida Fox, secretary of the committee, said that National's refusal to return money on tickets which do not gain their holders admittance will be tested in the courts.

Legal action will come immediately, Miss Fox said "if the next interracial group that goes to the National theatre is refused admission and denied refunds of the ticket money."

The Afro-American
International Scandal, Says Actress Bankhead

WASHINGTON

The economic boycott of the National Theatre intended by the Committee for Racial Democracy to compel the playhouse to drop its color bar, may wind up in the courts as the result of a move by the theater to break the boycott.

As a means of ending the practice of people who buy tickets to performances at the National and then attend in mixed parties only to be refused admission and have the purchase price of the tickets refunded, the theater management has decided to refund no more ticket money to such persons.

Baltimore, Md.
A notice posted in the lobby of the theatre last Thursday stated:

"Tickets sold by this theatre are not transferable, and are sold subject to compliance with the known policy of this theatre as to persons entitled to admission. If presented by any person not conforming to the policy, admission will be refused and no refund made."

The words "refused and no refund made," were underscored.

May Take Action

Commenting on this counter-move by the theatre, Miss Ida Fox, executive secretary of the Committee for Racial Democracy, said:

"If the next interracial group that goes to the National Theatre is refused admission and denied a refund of ticket money, our attorneys are prepared to take necessary and proper steps to test the legality of the theatre's position in the courts."

Miss Fox also said the same notice posted in the lobby of the theatre has been printed on the advance notices of a play to open at the National December 23, and that tickets being sold in advance for the play also contain such a notice.

"It would appear that our program of having interracial groups buy tickets and present them at curtain time too late for resale has had the economic effect intended," Miss Fox commented.

Tallulah Bankhead, fiery star

of "Eagle Rampant," current stage play with a mixed cast, last Thursday also spoke out against the barring of colored from attending performances at the National.

"I have spoken out against this for years as have other members of the profession," said the daughter of the late Senator John H. Bankhead, of Alabama.

"I think it is not only a national disgrace but an international

scandal that our great country's capital should make a laughing-stock out of our Constitution and Bill of Rights by discriminating against any human being in any form."

"I hope Actor's Equity will soon act on the proposal that no actors appear here unless colored are admitted to all performances."

Miss Bankhead said she believes the proposal would be unanimously adopted by Actors' Equity, but added that "if a few

INGRID BERGMAN AND RACE PREJUDICE

Chicago, Ill.

A pointed condemnation of America's discrimination against Negroes came from a glamorous source. The Swedish movie favorite, Ingrid Bergman, assailed the practice of banning Negroes from Lisner Auditorium of the George Washington university at Washington, D. C., where she appeared in a new play.

"If I had known of the discrimination before I signed I wouldn't have come," said Miss Bergman. "I heard in the midst of a rehearsal a few days ago that no Negroes can come into the theatre. And this in the capital city, too." She further stated that before coming to America she did not know that there were public places that Negroes were denied admittance.

Yes, Miss Bergman, there are many places in America that are "out of bounds" to Negroes. Further, employment is denied them in most of the better jobs. They are segregated and forced to live in America's ghettos. They are denied the ballot for various reasons in many parts of America. And, in general, America is unfair and cruel to this minority group in most phases of our everyday life.

However, one of the most encouraging signs for improving these conditions is for newcomers in America to point out the deficiencies in our democratic community. It is highly beneficial, indeed, for observers to continually remind us of the "dirty linen" in America's backyard.

Many Americans, especially those formulating foreign policy, are extremely naive on the influence that racial color will exert in the future relationship between the nations. The dark peoples of the world are abounding in restless energy. They want, and demand, a voice not only in their domestic affairs but also in directing world policy.

It seems that even the Colonial Powers realize the seething unrest among the subjugated people. Great Britain, France and the Netherlands are making concessions never dreamed of prior to the second World War.

On the other hand, America presents a determined front in freezing social conditions at the pre-war status. Even though the dark people elsewhere demand improved conditions, the Negroes in this country are expected to resume the docile role. The present attitude of the American Negro, however, fails to reconcile with subservience. The

cloak of second class citizenship has worn thin. A new garment of full democracy is now demanded.

In addition to Miss Bergman's indignation at the treatment of Negroes, this condition is piercingly observed and made capital of by the delegates to the United Nations Assembly. The discrimination against colored citizens is often injected into discussions concerning world affairs. America would welcome relegating the racial question strictly to the domestic category because prejudice cannot stand the spotlight of world opinion. But, despite belief to the contrary, American racial prejudice and discrimination is geared to the world order. It can no longer be treated as a family affair. In order to eliminate world confusion, the racial practices within this country must be corrected.

Miss Bergman's declaration will be a contributing factor in a chain of events that will eventually bring some of the necessary reforms. Others occupying equally prominent positions could follow this lead by uncovering and pointing out shortcomings in our social system.

4-H Club Confab Has Bar

The Call
**Negro Youths
Excluded from**

Farm Conference

Fri. 5-17-46

By JAMES L. HICKS
NNPA Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The Agriculture Department said last Thursday that no colored 4-H club members would be permitted to attend the National 4-H convention which it is sponsoring here June 11-18 because white southerners would refuse to attend if colored members were invited.

In attempting to justify the Department's position in excluding colored 4-H club members from the convention, Miss Gertrude L. Warren, director of 4-H work for the Agriculture Department, said it was not a case of discrimination but like Topsy, "The 4-H movement just grew up that way."

Explaining that plans were already under way to sponsor a separate convention for colored 4-H workers at Tuskegee Institute, Miss Warren emphasized that she had been "born in New England and did not believe in discrimination."

Fri. 5-17-46
Fear Southern Leaders

"We have our southern leaders who are very strong about that sort of thing," she said. "If we invited our colored 4-H workers to attend the convention with the whites we wouldn't get a delegation of white southerners," she emphasized.

Miss Warren then told the NNPA representative that she hoped he would not publish a story about the convention and take the wrong viewpoint.

"You can help a lot," she told the writer. "You know the south as well as I do. If you run a story about the convention and play up discrimination, you are going to anger some of the very people who will help your people if you let them alone."

When informed by the writer that he considered such a use of federal funds to be of interest to both white and colored people, Miss Warren said:

"I hope you will sacrifice a headline in order to help the people who are trying to help you!"

The convention, which is offici-

ally termed a "4-H Camp," will include ninety-six youthful white delegates representing the forty-eight states, and forty-eight white state leaders in agricultural extension work.

280,000 Colored

The nationally known 4-H clubs now have a total membership of 1,750,000, 280,000 of whom are colored youths. The June meeting will be the first post-war convention of the organization.

According to a report of state and district extension workers held here last June, the Agriculture Department has experienced difficulty in getting colored boys and girls in the south to join 4-H clubs.

Statistical data on colored 4-H workers prepared by Dr. Erwin H. Shinn, Agriculture Department specialist, show there are nearly 2,000,000 colored rural boys and girls who are eligible for membership in the clubs, but at the time of the study the club had only a quarter million colored members.

Recognizing the lack of interest among colored youth, John W. Mitchell, colored field agent for the

Agriculture Department, recommended last year that the program among colored 4-H workers be strengthened by appointment of a full time colored 4-H club leader in each of the states where there is a land-grant college and the appointment of two capable colored men on the Federal level to give

their full time to the 4-H program. The 4-H clubs are part of the Extension Service of the Agriculture Department which recently came under sharp criticism of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association when a delegation from that organization conferred here with Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson.

The publishers strongly protested the inequitable distribution of federal funds in extension and urged the Secretary to take action to insure an equitable distribution among colored people. As guests of the government, the 4-H convention will be financed chiefly with federal funds.

Urge Probe Of D. C. Taxi Bias

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The Washington Industrial Union Council (CIO) has requested that the Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia revoke the license of a white taxicab driver who refused to pick up an OPA worker on official government business because she was colored.

The Council made its request after the Board of Revocation of the District had refused to per-

mit a delegation from the union to appear with the woman at a hearing of the case before the Board.

According to Miss Gertrude Evans, executive secretary of the Council, when Miss Dorothy Webster, an OPA employee, approached cab driver Charles T. Frye, at the head of the cab stand in front of the agency, Frye refused to take her on an official business trip and told her there was a colored cab waiting further back on the stand.

When Miss Webster insisted that he was at the head of the stand and therefore obligated to take her, the driver is reported to have told her: "You will not get in this taxi." Miss Evans wrote the Commission that on the complaint of Miss Webster a hearing was set before the Board of Revocation, but that when union officials from OPA appeared and requested to make a brief statement before the Board, the request was denied.

Members of the Board, she said, told the union that complaints in such a case should be addressed to the Commission itself.

Requesting that the Commission hold hearings in the case and allow representatives of the Council to appear, Miss Evans wrote:

"Regardless of your action on this request, we demand that the Board revoke the license of the driver for his refusal on a hack stand to pick up a passenger."

"While instances of racial discrimination by cab drivers in Washington are countless, and the reputation of the Diamond Cab Company in this respect is particularly bad, it is often difficult to prove such cases. It becomes the more important, therefore, in a glaringly clear case such as this one, that the Commission shall demonstrate that it will not tolerate such conduct on the part of licensed cab drivers in the District."

**Writers Bar Plays
To Jim-Crow Capital**
New York, N.Y.
Thurs. 11-12-46
By Associated Press

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Thirty-three members of the dramatists' guild agreed last night that they will sign contracts for their plays to appear in Washington only if there is to be no race segregation "practiced on either side of the footlights."

Taking note of protests against non-admission of Negroes to legitimate theaters here, the dramatists said "we support this protest even if it leads to the boycotting of our own plays."

Signers announced by Robert E. Sherwood included Irving Berlin, Marc Connelly, Oscar Hammerstein, Moss Hart, Ben

Hecht, Garson Kanin, Anita Loos, John Van Druten and Tennessee Williams.

Race Question Snags

Opening of New Play

New York, N.Y.
The Committee for Racial Democracy is engaged in a new fight to end discrimination against Negroes in the theaters of the Nation's capital.

It has asked the Playwrights Company of New York to cancel the premiere of Maxwell Anderson's *Joan of Lorraine*, starring Ingrid Bergman, unless George Washington University admits Negroes to its new auditorium.

Directors of the company, including Robert E. Sherwood and Anderson, were said to be considering a switch in opening plans unless the University backs down. They have already voiced their opposition to the banning of Negroes.

Sun. 10-20-46
BERGMAN TO KEEP ROLE
The Times
New York, N.Y.
Actress Agreed to Part Before Learning of Racial Bias

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 (U.P.)—Ingrid Bergman said tonight that she would not have agreed to appear in Tuesday's opening here of Maxwell Anderson's *Joan of Lorraine* had she known that Negroes would not be permitted to see the performance.

Mon. 10-28-46
She said she learned only ten days ago that George Washington University had reaffirmed its policy on non-admission of Negroes during the play's three-week run in the university's auditorium. But it was then too late to alter her previous commitment to appear.

"I deplore racial discrimination in any form," she volunteered at a news conference. "To think that it would be permitted in the nation's capital of all places!"

"I really had not known that there were places in the United States — entertainment places, which are for all the people — where everybody could not go."

PREJUDICE AT WORK

Due to threats of picketing against discrimination at Uline Arena in Washington, Impresario Billy Rose cancelled a presentation of *"Carmen Jones,"* scheduled for showing there Oct. 25, 26 and 27.

That means that the nation's capital will be unable to see two Broadway hits on account of prejudice.

Baltimore, Md.
"Anna Lucasta" was also cancelled last week, not by the producers, but by the National Theatre, according to reports on Broadway.

Sat. 10-19-46
The show was billed into the D.C. legitimate house for an early fall showing. It wasn't until after the contracts were signed

that it was discovered that stipulations provided that the performers would not play any house which barred colored patrons.

After much haggling pro and con the National Theatre's management refused to rescind its racial ban, it is charged. Thus, the company will be paid for a whole week without walking on the stage.

FOR LIFTING THEATRE BAN

Washingtonians Urge National's

Lessee to Admit Negroes

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—The

Committee for Racial Democracy in the nation's capital asked Marcus Heiman of New York today to lift the present ban against Negroes in the National Theater, of which he is the lessee.

A telegram of protest was forwarded to Mr. Heiman after a number of Negro ticket-holders were denied admission last night to a performance of "Apple of His Eye," starring Walter Huston.

Miss Ida Fox, secretary of the committee, said she was told by Edmund Plohn, theatre manager, that Mr. Heiman controlled the theatre, and until he authorized "lifting of the color ban" nothing could be done here.

Sun. 11-10-46
The committee's action follows similar protests recently against the barring of Negroes from George Washington University's Lisner Auditorium, where "Joan of Lorraine," starring Ingrid Bergman, is now playing.

Capitol College Bars Negroes From Show

New York, N.Y.
Mon. 10-14-46
WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.—Negroes

were refused admission to the new Lisner Auditorium of George Washington University to see the "Ballad for America" performed last night, it was disclosed by Clark Foreman, president of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Officials of George Washington University said such actions "conformed with local practice."

The auditorium, which was recently constructed with philanthropic money, functions on a tax-exempt basis. Dr. Foreman stated Decrying such discrimination as a "disgrace," he said, "Even Constitution Hall under the administration of the Daughters of American Revolution does not exclude Negroes from the audience."

"At a time when we are holding the democracy up as a goal for the rest of the world, an educational institution in Washington mocks our cause," Dr. Foreman said.

itimate theatres, Alfred Harding of New York City, assistant to the president of the Actors' Equity Association, reported today that the owners and managers were unwilling to lift the ban until community sentiment changed. Mr. Harding, directed by the AFL union's governing council to make the inquiry as a result of protests over the exclusion policy of Lisner Auditorium during the

stage. *Mon. 10-21-46*
Mr. de Angelis said that "Constitution Hall could not be classed as a legitimate theatre."

SAYS NEGRO BAN STAYS IN CAPITAL'S THEATRES
The Times
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 31—Here make the investigation of Negro exclusion from Washington's two le-

KEEPS BAN ON NEGROES AT LISNER AUDITORIUM
New York, N.Y.
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WASHINGTON, Oct. 20—Vincent de Angelis, manager of George Washington University, said today that the Auditorium's ban against the admission of Negroes would not be lifted for the forthcoming

current production of Maxwell Anderson's new play, "Joan of Lorraine," said he was primarily concerned with these aspects of the situation: *New York, N.Y.*

If, as has been proposed to Equity, its 6,000 members refuse to play in theatres which exclude Negroes from the audiences, what would be the effect on the actors and actresses, Equity itself and the boycotted theatres?

Would the theatres close down or change their policy? And, in the final analysis, would it serve the purpose of benefitting Negroes? *Fri. 11-1-46*

Mr. Harding said he was trying objectively to determine how the community as a whole felt on these questions, especially that segment which normally attended the legitimate theatre.

Hats Off! PM New York, N.Y.



Wed. 10-30-46

PM takes its hat off today to Ingrid Bergman, now playing in Joan of Lorraine at the Lisner Auditorium in Washington, where Negroes are barred from the theatres. In a mass interview with the press on arrival, Miss Bergman volunteered the statement that Washington was "a bad town in which to open a play because it has race discrimination." We applaud a lovely actress for her courage and conscience.

WASHINGTON THEATRE TO KEEP NEGRO BAN

The management of the National Theatre in Washington announced here yesterday that it "will not be coerced into an action it believes against the public safety" even if thirty-three leading members of the Dramatists Guild do withhold their productions because Negroes are barred as patrons. *New York, N.Y.*

The Guild members, acting as individuals and not directly as members of their organization, said Wednesday they would keep all their productions from any Washington theatre "from which

any persons are barred because of race, creed or color or in which segregation is practiced on either side of the footlights."

Signers of the agreement included Richard Rodgers, Guild president, and at least twelve members of the Guild's executive council, among them George Abbott, Maxwell Anderson, Philip Barry, Oscar Hammerstein, Lillian Hellman, Elliot Nugent, John Patrick, Robert E. Sherwood and Kurt Weill. *Sum. 11-16-46*

As operator of the National Theatre, only full-time legitimate playhouse in the nation's capital, Marcus Heiman, president of the E Street Theatre Corporation, 334 West Forty-fourth Street, refused comment himself but released a statement by the theatre manager, Edmund Plohn.

Mr. Plohn declared the management "has no choice but to follow the custom of the community." He pointed out that it was "unfair that one private institution should be penalized" when even the public schools of Washington practice segregation.

Playwrights Fight Theater Jim Crow

Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 11-9-46
Boycott Urged To Stop Ban On Negro Patrons In D.C.

WASHINGTON — The authors and cast of "Joan of Lorraine" joined in a virtual nation-wide protest this week of the Jim Crow policy of George Washington University's Lisner Auditorium where the play is being shown.

Co-author Robert E. Sherwood called for a boycott of the nation's Capital by actors, playwrights and producers. In a letter published in a local daily, he said an engagement of "Carmen Jones" at Uline Arena had been canceled because Negroes were barred.

"In the National Theater," Sherwood wrote to the Washington Post, "Negroes are permitted on the stage but not in the audience. In Constitution Hall they are permitted in the audience but not on the stage. At the Uline Arena Negroes are admitted to prize fights but not to such intellectual entertainment as 'Icecapades.'"

He felt that only a small minority of Washington theater patrons favored discrimination, adding there is "no law compelling that minority to go to the theater if it objected to the presence of Negroes."

Maxwell Anderson, the other author, declared he had asked the Dramatists' Guild for a ruling can-

celing runs in theaters discriminating on either side of the footlights.

Members of the Guild, he added, had adopted a resolution calling for similar action by Actors' Equity Association, the actors' union.

Ingrid Bergman, star of the play, declared she would not have opened with "Joan Of Lorraine" in Washington had she advance knowledge of the Jim Crow policy existing in the city's theaters.

In their protest to Equity, members of the cast said:

"We, the members of the cast of 'Joan Of Lorraine,' having learned that colored patrons will not be admitted to Lisner Auditorium during our engagement wish to join our producers, the Playwrights Producing Co., in condemning the practice of racial discrimination in this or any other theatre."

Negro Ban Protested The Times Urged Until It Is Lifted

New York, N.Y. Fri. 11-1-46
TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The Jim Crow restrictions in the theatres in Washington, D. C., are anachronistic and scandalous. As one of my Washington friends said to me the other day, "They are relics of the time when Washington was considered a sleepy old Southern town. Nobody seems to have informed the theatre-owners that this has become a great, cosmopolitan capital."

There is no local law or ordinance imposing these restrictions. It is a matter of custom or tradition, variously interpreted. The situation is complicated and confusing but, as I understand it, the following policies prevail:

In the National Theatre Negroes are permitted on the stage but not in the audience. In Constitution Hall they are permitted in the audience but not on the stage (except occasionally at benefits). At the Uline Arena Negroes are admitted to prizefights but not to such intellectual entertainments as the "Icecapades." Billy Rose recently canceled an engagement of "Carmen Jones" at this arena because of this policy.

The Lisner Auditorium of George Washington University is a modern, well-equipped theatre which has recently become available from time to time for commercial productions. The first play booked there is the Playwrights' Company production of Maxwell Anderson's "Joan of Lorraine," starring Ingrid Bergman.

There was no question in the minds of the Playwrights' Company of any racial discrimination in the sale of tickets and, undoubtedly, a proportionate number of the tickets have gone to Negroes. However, the authorities of the university decided that the Lisner Auditorium must conform to the general practice in Washington theatres and refuse admission to Negroes.

Washington is an important unit in the economy of the theatre. It is what is known as "a great show town." The

audiences are exceptionally intelligent and the press generous in the support it gives to the theatre as an institution.

However, the revenue to be derived is poor compensation for the injury done to the conscience of American citizens by this continuance of injustice in our national capital.

I believe that only a small minority of the people of Washington want this to continue. And there is surely no law compelling that minority to go to the theatre if they object to the presence of Negroes under the same roof.

Therefore, I believe that it is the duty of all of us who work in the American theatre—actors, playwrights, producers—to protest against this intolerable situation by agreeing that we shall keep our productions out of Washington until the ban against Negroes is abolished. ROBERT E. SHERWOOD.

More repercussions on Lisner theatre

Los Angeles, Calif.
WASHINGTON, D. C. — Latest development in the fuss over the Jim Crow policies of George Washington university's Lisner theatre came this week when an 11-man faculty-student committee of the university sought to have Don Rothenberg, student-president of the American Veterans Committee, expelled from school because of his leadership in the protest.

The reaction to this move seems only to have made the anti-Lisner boycott stronger. Jack Motley, president of the Greater Washington Area AVC Council, has announced that the District's 22 chapters stand solidly behind Rothenberg's chapter, and several playwrights and producers, including Irving Berlin, Moss Hart, Ben Hecht, Charles MacArthur, John O'Hara, John Van Druten, and Tennessee Williams, have joined the boycott. *Sat. 11-30-46*

Ingrid Bergman, Film Star, Scores Theatre Hate Policy

Sat. 11-2-46
A new chapter was added to the fight against racial discrimination in the nation's capital, in particular, and the American theatre in general, when Ingrid Bergman, Swedish star of stage and screen, blasted the jim crow policy of the George Washington University.

Miss Bergman, Hollywood's No. 1 actress and winner of the 1944 Academy Award for her performance in "Gaslight," said she heard of the discriminatory policy during a rehearsal a few days ago. Commenting that "entertainment is for everybody," Miss Bergman, under contract to Selznick International Pictures, said she



who heads the cast of the play, "Joan of Lorraine," a Playwright Company production, opening this week in the college auditorium, declared Sunday that she would not have signed for the play if she had known that colored patrons would be barred from admission to the theatre.

Vincent Samrock, business manager of the company, supported the star by saying, "Had we known the attitude of the Lisner Auditorium before contracts were signed, the whole matter might have been avoided."

Washington's No. 1 actress and winner of the 1944 Academy Award for her performance in "Gaslight," said she heard of the discriminatory policy during a rehearsal a few days ago. Commenting that "entertainment is for everybody," Miss Bergman, under contract to Selznick International Pictures, said she

didn't know of such things in this country before she came to America. "I didn't know there was any place where colored people could not come in," she added.

Played With Dooley Wilson In addition to "Gaslight," she has been seen in such screen hits as "Intermezzo," "Adam Had

D.C. Police Chief Mums On Jim Crow Theater Query
Set. 11-2-46

WASHINGTON—Declining comment on the possibility of "trouble" as a result of the ending of Wash-

University AVC Wins A Round in Bias Fight

By Fred Vast

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—Officials of George Washington University today backed down before civic and student pressure and decided not to expel Don Rothenberg, president of the American Veterans Committee chapter at the school. Threats had been hurled against other AVC leaders on the campus because they campaigned against racial discrimination at the university's Lisner Auditorium. The university administration decided to hit back. It thought the fight could be stopped with threats of expulsion.

Formal proceedings were initiated against Rothenberg this week. Instead the university decided to bar use of school buildings to the AVC. Although the chapter has not been recognized as an official campus organization it has been allowed to use college facilities.

When Don Rothenberg was discharged from the Army he knew the fighting wasn't over. Rothenberg flatly denied the charges and demanded proof. He pointed out that racial discrimination is the real issue and refused to be sidetracked from the main issue—admitting Negroes to Lisner Auditorium.

BIAS IN CAPITAL

Even though Hitler's armies were smashed, racial discrimination continued. It ruled the roost in the nation's capital.

And Rothenberg, together with other veterans attending George Washington University, decided they should do their part to finish the fight. They started their battle on the campus.

On the opening night of Joan of Lorraine, starring Ingrid Bergman, several Negroes were denied admission to the Lisner Auditorium. That touched off an anti-discrimination drive which has won nationwide publicity.

Miss Bergman and Maxwell Anderson, author of the play, declared their opposition to the university's policy and said they wouldn't have signed a contract for the performances had they known Negroes would be barred.

DRAMATISTS PROTEST

Thirty-three members of the Dramatists Guild said they would not permit any of their plays to be shown here as long as discrimination prevailed.

The university and its president, Dr. Cloyd Marvin, were on the spot. Marvin said the question would have to be decided by the Board of Trustees, which includes FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover.

Popular support rolled up for the campaign, including newspapers and organizations. Student vets continued to carry the ball.

Segregation of Doctors at D.C. Hospital Rapped

Dr. Cobb Tells Commissioners 1948 Budget
Plans Un-Democratic; Cites NMA's Ruling

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — patients and as particularly retrogressive at a time when great public interest is directed toward production of the democratic production of the District of Columbia government. Dr. W. Montague Cobb, president of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of the District of Columbia, on Oct. 30, protested to the District Board of Commissioners a 1948 budget recommendation, including facilities for a racial group of physicians are unheard of in American municipal institutions and a provision for use of colored physicians at Gallinger Municipal Hospital on a segregated basis. Dr. Cobb added that: "Separate facilities for a racial group of physicians are unheard of in American municipal institutions and would constitute a brand new form of segregation where existing terms of discrimination disgrace the nation's capital before the world."

With his letter to Commissioner Guy Mason, Dr. Cobb forwarded a copy of a resolution adopted by the House of Delegates of the National Medical Association at its 1946 annual convention in Louisville (attended by 1288 physicians), condemning the proposed segregated facilities at Gallinger in its national import. The Federation of Civic Associations, at its regular meeting on Oct. 25, fully endorsed the position of the Medico-Chirurgical Society, Dr. Cobb stated.

Howard Ignored
"It is accepted good practice for municipal tax-supported hospitals to have their professional staffs furnished by local medical schools where this is possible," the physician points out.

Dr. Cobb informed Commissioner Mason that the Medico-Chirurgical Society at its meeting on Oct. 24, denounced the proposal as:
"At Gallinger, this arrangement is followed in part in that the staff is furnished under contract

D. C.
by Georgetown and George Washington Medical Schools. Howard is glaringly omitted, however. Obviously, all three schools should participate in furnishing this service on an equal basis."

Picket Threats Cancel Carmen Jones in D.C.

Sat. 10-19-46
WASHINGTON

"Carmen Jones," scheduled to play Uline Arena, Oct. 25, 26 and 27, has been cancelled, following threats from the People's Action Committee that a picket line would be thrown around the arena because of its discriminatory practices.

Robert L. Robinson, executive director of PAC, told the AFRO that following a conversation with Billy Rose, owner of the show, he received word Wednesday of last week that the show had been cancelled.

The PAC threatened to picket the show because the management of Uline Arena refuses admission to colored patrons at all activities.

Management Agreed

Mr. Robinson said that although management had agreed to allow colored patrons during the performance of "Carmen Jones," it should not be accepted.

Mr. Rose had attempted to meet the bias of the nation's capital by leasing the arena and converting it into a theatre for the show's engagements, since it could not have been presented at the National Theatre, the only other place suitable, because of its biased policy.

He said at the time that "mixed audiences will be the rule wherever possible, with all seats sold at the box office on a no-discrimination basis."

Faces J.C. in Richmond

Where such a policy couldn't be followed on the 40-week tour of the South, he planned separate performances for both races.

The play, however, is scheduled for the Mosque in Richmond, Va., on Oct. 30, where colored patrons are relegated to the mezzanine floor and balcony.

The company of 125 are traveling in their own cars, including sleepers and dining car which the players will occupy between shows.

National Theatre Rapped; Could Be Ruled "Unfair"

Mixed Casts Can Play Its Stage But

Non-White Patrons Can't Buy Tickets

WASHINGTON

The National Theatre here was specifically named by the Actors

Skipped By "Carmen Jones"

"Carmen Jones," all-colored musical scheduled to play Washington next season, will not play the National because of its policy, but has been booked into an arena under a non-discriminatory contract.

May Be Ruled Unfair

Equity at a meeting recently in New York at one of the theatres the group would take action against in its drive to counter discrimination against non-white theatregoers.

groups and non-whites in particular.

Baltimore's Lyric Similar

Up to this time adequate mechanical problems surrounding the performance have not been worked out.

Local music lovers recently protested the arena site because of racial barriers similar to those in its previous jim crow policy at Washington's National and because only opening Baltimore has no substitute for the doors to all at sports affairs, regular legitimate theatre, since as its inadequate facilities the Lyric, only adequate house, is for such a show as "Carmen Jones" to mixed

Following the allegation of Jim Crowism at a meeting, a committee was appointed to study when and what action the group would take against the National which has a policy of not selling tickets to colored patrons for any part of the house, yet it books productions

Stars Aid Fight Against Jim Crow Theatres in Nation's Capital

By Fred Vast *Sat. 12-14-46*

WASHINGTON.—Opposition to the color line in the capital's theaters continues to swell, aided by stars in the current offerings. Tallulah Bankhead, featured in *Eagle Ram-pant* at the National Theatre, objects to the management's policy of barring Negroes from the audience.

It first gained national disapproval when its owners, the Daughters of the American Revolution, would not permit Marian Anderson to sing there.

Only bright spots in the nation's capital are government halls, where there is no discrimination.

Clarence Derwent, president of Commercial movie houses operate Actors Equity, is also a member of on a segregation policy. Negroes the cast. Actors Equity is slated to be barred from "white theaters," act soon on a proposal that no but whites are free to enter "Negro member appear in local theatres un-less Negroes are permitted in the theaters." *12-14-46*

"Our play contains a Negro character," Derwent said, "and I am at a loss to comprehend the policy which permits the actor to enter the stage door to appear on one side of the footlights while denying his mother or brother the right to witness the performance on the other side."

Hit hard by demands for refunds from patrons in mixed groups who have refused to enter the theatre when Negro friends were barred, the National's management has posted a new rule. It will give no refunds to persons not conforming to the theater's policy, an announcement said.

Opponents of discrimination are expected to take the case to court.

Meanwhile the battle continues to rage at Lisner Auditorium, George Washington University's new theater, where Negroes are barred from both sides of the footlights. A decision may be forthcoming this week from the university's Board of Trustees, which includes J. Edgar Hoover, the FBI chief.

Ingrid Bergman protested discrimination at Lisner when she appeared there in *Joan of Lorraine*. Maxwell Anderson, author of the play did likewise. Members of the Dramatists Guild voted to boycott Washington Theaters by forbidding presentation of their plays and music.

The National Symphony Orchestra decided to move its children's concerts from Lisner to Constitution Hall so that no child would be deprived of good music.

Constitution Hall, the third large private-owned theater in town, still clings to its policy of banning Negro performers although it permits Negroes in the audience.

Jim Crow Must End in D.C. Schools First, Says Writer

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. *Sat. 11-16-46*
Newcomers Struck by Rigid Pattern of Public Segregation in Nation's Capital

By LOUIS LAUTIER
For NNPA

WASHINGTON. Newcomers to the Nation's Capital from "free" States are struck by the rigid pattern of race segregation. Hotels, restaurants and places of amusement operating under public licenses are closed to mixed patronage. If democracy cannot be made to work in the public school system of the District of Columbia, then it is folly to attack race discrimination piece-meal. An all-out attack, beginning with the public school system is needed.

Race segregation is recognized public policy in the District of Columbia. Its basis is the dual school system. If segregation is to be successfully attacked here, the attack must include the Lisner Auditorium, the National Theatre and the Uline Arena. But race discrimination and segregation in the school system must be destroyed. Property is covered by restrictive covenants and colored people may rent, buy or occupy homes only in areas abandoned by white or where there are no such covenants or covenants have been removed.

Citizens Taxed

The District of Columbia, with taxpayers' money, operates separate polls, community centers and social centers in public owned buildings. Separate wards are provided for white and colored in municipal hospitals.

Last summer a radio workshop was conducted for white and colored teachers. Later a class in radio utilization, conducted by an expert from the Columbia Broadcasting system was opened to white teachers at Wilson Teachers' College.

The ideal way of correcting this racial discrimination would

be to open the course at Wilson Teachers College to colored in-service personnel. Surely white and colored teachers may attend the same class without friction.

If democracy cannot be made to work in the public school system of the District of Columbia, then it is folly to attack race discrimination piece-meal. An all-out attack, beginning with the public school system is needed.

The attack should extend to including the Lisner Auditorium, the National Theatre and the Uline Arena. But race discrimination and segregation in the school system must be destroyed.

Press Fight on Bias in Capital

Washington Bureau
New York, N.Y. *Nov. 12-13-46*
WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Police Superintendent Harvey C. Callahan, in a letter to the Committee for Racial Democracy, says he "had no way of determining" whether or not there would be trouble if Negroes were allowed admission to Washington's National Theater.

Following up a campaign to allow Negroes to sit with whites in the capital's only legitimate theater, the committee had interviewed Edward A. Plohn, manager of the theater, last Tuesday. He said the chief reason he was unwilling to admit Negroes was because Callahan had told him it would be a "potential hazard."

The committee has written Plohn again, enclosing Callahan's statement and one from Oscar Chapman, Under Secretary of Interior, which describes the success of the Government's policy of non-discrimination in public parks, playgrounds, and other Government-sponsored projects in the Washington area.

With Mr. Plohn's "chief reason" for not allowing Negroes in the National refuted by the police superintendent's letter, observers are waiting to see if white residents of the National Capital, in Plohn's judgment, are ready to sit next to Negroes in his theater, as they do on park benches, in Constitution Hall, and in Government cafeterias.

Bess Blunders Again

The Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. *Sat. 12-14-46*
While members of the Washington committee of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and the American Veterans' Committee protested the policy of the Lisner auditorium of George Washington University, which bars colored persons, Mrs. Harry (Bess) Truman attended the opening of "Joan of Lorraine" last Tuesday night.

This is the second time in less than a year that the President's wife has attended an affair which blatantly boasts of jim crow. Earlier this year she attended a tea given by the DAR (Daughters of Asinine Reaction) whose lily-white regulations kept Hazel Scott (Mrs. Adam Powell) from giving concert in the organization's Constitution Hall.

Following Mrs. Roosevelt in the White House, Mrs. Truman is a tremendous disappointment. Her attendance at "Joan of Lorraine" after Ingrid Bergman, the star, declared that she never would have consented to the Lisner appearance had she known in advance that colored people were excluded, is inexcusable and indefensible.

It indicates, beyond doubt, that Mrs. Truman is a cheap and tawdry edition of the kind of women this country deserves in the White House. *Sat. 11-9-46*

President Truman, with all his faults, is himself a gentleman, honest, and apparently sincere. He admits that he didn't want to be President.

Bess Truman's place is not in the White House because she has no conception of what it means to be the wife of the President of the United States. We have gotten a President's wife out of the Missouri backwoods but we have not succeeded in getting the backwoods out of the President's wife.

Furore Rises In D. C. Bias Probe

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)

—Dr. Ernest S. Griffith, president of the Council of Social Agencies, said last Monday that the report of the council's race relations committee recommending the end of segregation in the District of Columbia does not constitute the recommendations of the council itself. *Sat. 12-28-46*

His comment on the explosive report, which set off a series of fire-

works here the first day it was published, came at a luncheon where Neville Miller, former Louisville mayor who prepared the report, said President Truman should appoint a continuing committee to study condition and facilitate appropriate community action" to end segregation.

Statements Challenged

Miller's statements were challenged by John Ihlder, a member of the council and director of the National Capital Housing Authority. Ihler said:

"You're passing the buck. You're asking the government to do what local citizens should do."

The luncheon was held following a hurried meeting of the lily-white Federation of Civic Associations. The association unanimously voted to "investigate" the report.

The report has been greeted with "acclaim and disclaim, views and counter views," Miller said.

"Troublesome Problem"

Stating that he realized it is a "very troublesome problem," the Kentuckian said it is important that this community develop a "cooperative spirit so as to eliminate some of the tensions, forces and frictions which might lead to difficulties."

Miller said the committee had found discrimination in six important social fields here and added: "The Negro does not have the full

opportunity here to realize his full potentialities." When the report was first published here, many prominent persons disavowed any connection with its drastic recommendations for changes in the community pattern. Others said they were members of the committee but had not agreed on its findings. Still others announced whole-hearted support of the recommendations. The report was financed through Com-

ings were started against Jim of the National ermination said that legal action will be brought against the National Theatre, as a result of its refusal to admit an interracial group of 30 persons representing nine or more organizations, to a recent performance in the capital's legitimate theatres moved into high gear. At the same time, George Washington University's board of trustees also refused to refund money for institute proceedings.

Policy Faces Test
Chicago Defender
Washington Bureau
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Law Suit Looms
Chicago Defender
In Theatre Ban
No Entry Or Refund
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AS A MATTER OF FACT

Miami Herald *Whip*
We are continually being reminded that the laws of the State of Florida forbid white and colored from mixing socially or civilly. "Separate but equal" is the dictates of the law.

Our attention has been directed to the serving of white persons in two "eat places" in the Negro district—Jackson's barbecue on Third Avenue near Eleventh Street and on Eighth Street between Second and Third Avenues. *2-16-46*

Truck drivers, many clothed in dirty overalls, and collectors of Caucasian hue frequent these and other places, take a seat and get prompt service, while Negro patrons have to wait long periods of time.

As a matter of fact, this is in violation to the law. As a matter of policy it is unjust and unfair to the Negroes who can't even buy a sandwich downtown unless they go in the kitchen to buy and have it wrapped.

Sometime back, Jack Kofoed, Miami Herald columnist, wrote at length about a Negro soldier who was refused service in a downtown section. The owner of the establishment explained that it was absolutely in violation of the law to serve a Negro where white people eat.

As a matter of fact, the law applies both ways; however, if white people crowd out service to Negroes in their "eat joint," the law is circumvented. But it does seem that if a Negro businessman was prone to violate the "law of separation," he would, at least, cater to "white" customers who are clean and presentable.

Most of us have too much self pride to patronize a place where dirty truck drivers frequent, irrespective of their nationality and, as a matter of fact, we shouldn't feel that their "superiority" warrants them preferred service in our establishments.

We are not responsible for the dictates of the law, but if it is enforced against us, we should see to it that it is enforced against others. *2-16-46*

As a matter of fact, white people should be refused service in all Negro establishments where there is a possibility of social intermingling.

Negroes Can't Get Licenses

WHITE OWNED LIQUOR STORES FLOOD NEGRO DISTRICTS

Miami Herald
The opening of liquor stores in Miami's Negro section, averaging at least one a week, prompted investigation into the policy of the Department of Liquor Control's refusal to issue liquor licenses to Negroes. *2-16-46*

The investigation made by a *Miami Whip* representative revealed that regulations governing the issuance of liquor licenses are rigidly applied to Negro applicants while political favor is shown white applicants when applying for licenses to operate in Negro districts.

In many instances licenses ruled "hot" in other sections are allowed to be transferred into the Negro section for use in establishments and even proposed establishments violative to requirement of building specifications. The law states that to secure a liquor license in the city, one has to be of good moral character, operating in a building subject to sanitary and fire ordinances for such establishment, more than 2,000 feet from a church or

church and more than 300 feet from other liquor selling establishments.

When whites apply for licenses to operate in Negro sections every shadow of doubt is favored the applicant. On the other hand, when Negroes apply every effort is made to disqualify him. *2-16-46*

There are only two Negro establishments in the whole of Miami licensed to sell liquor to the public.

One of these acquired his licenses many years before the new regulation went into effect. The other, a recently opened spot on Second Avenue, was acquired through the aid of a white influence, who is believed to have an interest in the place.

In violation to the ordinance, the Cuban Bar at 17th Street and Fourth Avenue and the Plantation at Third Avenue and 14th Street operate within less than 1,000 feet from a church. A

Negro in the same vicinity was denied licenses because his place was "only" a little over 2,000 feet from a church.

In 1944 when the city and county

drew up a resolution that liquor licenses be limited according to the population, the state legislative held that liquor sales could be regulated only on the basis of sanitation and record of applicant and too, the school and church restriction.

This move on the part of the city is believed to have been instigated by a clique of liquor interests who sought to monopolize the sale of liquor in the city and state.

The peculiar arrangement of businesses in the Negro section is of such that nearly every establishment owned by Negroes is within one of these restrictions. The restrictions are not applied against white applicants.

Negro Vet Wins Ducat To Orange Bowl Game; Legal Action Looms

The Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Tri. 12-20-46
MIAMI, FLA., Dec. 19.—(AP)—

A Negro veteran tonight won two tickets to the Orange Bowl game New Year's Day in a raffle conducted by the American Veterans Committee and the AVC adopted a resolution promising support to any legal action to give Negroes the right to attend the game.

Winner of the tickets was Willie Jones. He was not present.

In discussion that followed announcement of the winner, the resolution demanding that Negroes be permitted to attend the game was adopted.

A group of Negroes appeared before the Miami City Commission yesterday and hinted that legal action might be taken to allow Negroes to attend the game.

City officials explained that Negroes were not admitted to the stadium because separate toilet facilities were not available. They indicated the situation would be corrected when the stadium is enlarged.

Negroes Jim Crowed In Pool Allocation

Defender
Chicago, Ill. Sub.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — (ANP)

—A small pool for Negro use was designated here recently, situated at the edge of town, as the result of efforts of Miss Ertha M. White, local social worker. Two "white only" pools, built by city funds, were opened during the summer.

The Moncrief pool for Negroes was formerly a private pool, and can only accommodate children because of its size. *1-17-46*

Musicians The Call Suppressed By Unions

8-23-46
Jim Crow Is
Key Player
Says Moore

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—Jim Crow is the key player in the jazz bands and symphony orchestras in the United States today, says band leader Phil Moore.

"There are two musicians' unions in practically every city in the country," explains one-time MGM arranger Moore. "One of these locals is white and one is colored. These two locals get along swell as long as they operate in their own zones."

"But the zones are set up by the white locals."

An employer who has an exclusive contract with the white local must clear a colored musician through the white local. Moore charges that this practice has caused the present deplorable dearth of good paying jobs for Negro musicians. The writer declares:

"Out of more than 20,000 Negro musicians in the nation, not one is working with a symphony orchestra; only two work with movie company; and only two class 'A' night clubs will hire Negro bands."

PEANUT GALLERY

The Courier

By HORACE R. CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sat. 11-23-46

THE question came rather unexpectedly. I had been speaking to the students at this border State college about the world crisis of race when an older man, undoubtedly a faculty member, got the floor and asked me, "How do you account for these students who act and talk so militantly about their rights as individuals and complain so bitterly about the injustices heaped on them as Negroes and yet they are willing to attend the motion picture show in the town here where they are caged in with a rope chain like they were a bunch of animals?"



Mr. Cayton

That wasn't all he said. It became apparent after a bit that he wasn't asking a question but making a speech. But I let him go on as I was interested in what he had to say. I had previously spoken about personal dignity and how much a person could accept without losing his sense of self respect, and my questioner was taking me up on that.

"You say," he continued, "the Negro is enraged at his humiliation and rejection but I don't believe it. How could people who were so enraged, college students, allow themselves to be put into a cage in order to see a cheap motion picture show? If they are enraged their emotions are very shallow, or else nothing that the white man does to humiliate us really enrages us."

WHILE HE was talking I was thinking about my own experience in the South. Once I taught for a year at a Negro college where I was faced with the same problem.

There were little to do in the town and at the time only one rat-infested motion picture show which stank, for Negroes, and played for the most part, Western films. To see any of the better type of pictures one had to go to the white theatre. And in this particular city not only did Negroes have to sit in the peanut gallery, but to get there they had to walk down an alley, purchase their ticket at a little cubby hole window, and climb—and I mean this, actually—the outside fire escapes. I could never bring myself to do it—never but once, the last night before I left the town. Then I had said to myself, "I've got to walk down there, climb that fire escape and sit up there on those hard wooden benches just to see how it actually feels to be humiliated to that extent." I did it and it didn't feel good. The most positive emotion I remember was one of shame and not proud of it. Sure, I feel humiliated every time I sit in that reverie by another faculty member and I think about how up who was vigorously demanding that Chicago they can put that floor. This time it was a woman, a dumpy little theatre in one corner gray haired and very articulate of the Oriental and we aren't segregated there. But if I stay away, not on the students, but on this faculty. "How," she inquired, "can we give the students a feeling of the only thing we can do that

A YOUNG student then got the floor. He, too, took high ground. "We have a movie here once a week and there are a lot of other things we could do," he said. "I can't understand why either faculty or students will go."

No one defended very vigorously the attending of the show, but I could feel underneath that by and large most of the people didn't approve of going but most of them went, and further, would continue to go. Then I wanted to get off the subject because after all I'd been invited to talk about world problems and not just discuss the ethics of accepting Jim Crow.

At lunch I talked to one or two of the Negro veterans—students who had been in the Army and now elected to return to college to continue their education. These veterans are an older group, many of them married, and they have a sense of dignity and responsibility which sets them off to an extent from the younger students. "What could we do about the theatre?" one asked me. I suggested that they might picket it and, as veterans, their presence on a picket line would be more important than that of just ordinary students.

AFTER THAT I talked about many problems concerning sociology, psychology, with the very bright and alert members of the faculty of the university. I intended to visit some of the classes but we became so engrossed in our conversation that it wasn't until fifteen minutes before train time that I realized with a start that I would have to leave.

On the train I saw a most attractive young colored girl sitting across the aisle from me. She kept looking at me, half smiling, and I finally realized that for some reason she wanted to speak to me. I leaned over and said "Are you a student at the university?" She replied that she was and would like to speak with me. We went back to the parlor car to get a drink and after we had chatted for a moment she said, "I heard what you had to say about the motion picture show. Well, I go but I'm not proud of it. Sure, I feel humiliated every time I sit in that reverie by another faculty member and I think about how up who was vigorously demanding that Chicago they can put that floor. This time it was a woman, a dumpy little theatre in one corner gray haired and very articulate of the Oriental and we aren't segregated there. But if I stay away, not on the students, but on this faculty. "How," she inquired, "can we give the students a feeling of the only thing we can do that

Why Do Educated Negroes
Attend Theatres Where They
Are Treated Like Pariahs?

I hope he'll believe her. To him and to others, I'd like to say that I don't believe Jane Hunter would want to hurt anybody. She was born to help and to assuage pain, not to wound.

Elmer A. Carter Answers SCAD Critics--Indirectly

By S. W. GARLINGTON

The State Commission Against Discrimination (SCAD) is planning an all-out fight against discrimination, not only in employment, but in every conceivable field. This attack will be carefully outlined and designed to accomplish slow but certain success, declared SCAD Commissioner Elmer A. Carter in an address last week at a meeting of the Bronx Council for Social Welfare held at the Uptown YWCA, 301 E. Kingsbridge Road.

Indirectly answering critics who contend that SCAD has not done as much as it should during its first six months of existence, he pointed out that "this is unquestionably too short a period to warrant final judgment. But," he added, "from our experience there is every reason for those who believed in the law to feel gratified, and absolutely no justification for the fears and apprehensions of those whose prophesies of disaster and failure were voiced prior to its passage."

Progress Report

Since passage of the anti-discrimination law, SCAD has received approximately 200 verified complaints, he said, but these do not reflect the real index of discrimination in the State, because "it takes time for people affected to know and understand their rights."

Nevertheless, all of these cases



ELMER CARTER

have been satisfied without the necessity of a public hearing. Too, he continued, "a number of employers have altered their employment practices to conform with the law," plus the fact that SCAD has contacted over 11,000 employers notifying them officially of the provisions of the law in reference to job application forms.

How FEPC and SCAD Differ

Attempting to clear up a great deal of misunderstanding over the fact that no complaint has resulted in a hearing, Commissioner Carter stated that this "shouldn't be if one reads the law." Before any complaint can be set down for hearing there must be a resort to the processes of conference, conciliation and persuasion in an effort to eliminate the unlawful employment practice.

"It was the experience of the FEPC that 95 per cent of the complaints were settled by conciliation," he recalled. "The FEPC had no punitive power. It should be expected," he continued, "that if this was the experience of the FEPC, it would be even more likely to be the experience of SCAD, armed as it is with the power of punishment for those who defy the law."

Cautious Action

Among other things, the guest speaker pointed out that SCAD has proceeded cautiously; has deliberately avoided the spectacular; has not attempted to accomplish its task to the accompaniment of sound and fury; has not thought that its power to punish was to be used as a bludgeon to beat employers into compliance with the law. "Any other approach to change the habits of thought and action which have existed for 150 years," he warned, "would make failure inevitable."

In support of this approach, it was stated that FEPC bills were introduced in 21 states last year, with all but three failing to become laws, and with New York emerging with the strongest anti-discrimination group.

Won't Dodge Issue

This does not mean that SCAD has or intends to avoid the issue, because he states that SCAD "has already begun investigation into areas of employment where discrimination is believed to exist. These investigations will cover the practices of public utilities, labor unions, and employment agencies, even though no verified complaint against these agencies has been filed. Likewise planned are investigations of discrimination in other fields, housing, for instance, and education."

Commissioner Carter concluded by saying that SCAD "is fully aware of its responsibility to the people of the State," and that the conciliation councils — propaganda groups — that SCAD is in the process of organizing will sooner or later wage "an all out attack on discrimination in every field."

**YWCA Fights Biased
Chicago Defender
Oregon Restaurants**

PORTLAND, Ore. — (ANP) — More than 2,000 members of the

Emphasis On Jim Crow

(From The Lighthouse And Informer)

Speaking at A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C. last week, C. C. Spaulding, president of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company at Durham said: "As long as there are Jim-crow Negroes, there will be jim-crow laws." The venerable business leader stressed the urgency of Negroes being steadfast in their convictions, advising them to stay at home awhile and not patronize jim-crow places.

Mr. Spaulding thus lends emphasis to a national indignation over jim-crow practices and so general is the complaint and emphasis now that it is impossible to read a newspaper without finding numerous reports on resistance to it.

What Mr. Spaulding suggests is exactly what is underway in South Carolina but we do not think passive actions will solve the problem. At best, they can only advertise the evil while something more definite and positive is needed to effect a cure.

James M. Hinton, state NAACP leader, remarked in conference on the week-end, "if I can win the right to vote there is also the laborious process of going to court the Hinton conclusion is surest and swiftest — once Negroes hold the right to vote and follow through with that right. It is a mistake now not to be concerned over jim-crow laws. No one is interested in promoting miscegenation or amalgamation for it is known too well that in the majority of the states where no jim-crow laws exist, inter-marriages are rarities. The move is to smash the discriminations perpetrated behind the skirt-tail of jim-crowism."

Portland Young Women's Christian Association this week received letters urging them to refuse to patronize restaurants and other service establishments which have posted "we cater to white trade only" signs or practice discrimination by inference.

The letters, signed by Mrs. Joe T. Skelton, president of the YWCA board of directors, state that this request is in harmony with the policy of the YWCA, and is a preventative step against discrimination. The 'Y' move also supports the resolution of the social action committee of the First Congregational Church here, which has denounced all forms of discrimination, and recommends that all persons devoted to democratic principles in the community refuse to patronize establishments practicing bias.

used as object lessons by their white oppressors to remind them constantly that they must stay in their place. Although the common conception is that lynchings are the reaction of a particular community incensed about a heinous crime, social scientists now are beginning to explain that lynchings are a method of social control — a method of punishing the entire Negro community for being guilty by the symbolic destruction of one of its members.

SO THAT a person born and reared, especially during his formative years, in Mississippi, knows that he not only might endanger his own life but would endanger the entire community if he walked into a white restaurant and demanded service or talked back to a white waitress. When that man migrates to Chicago, Detroit, or New York, he brings this deep-seated fear with him. The external situation has changed. He has, in the North, some semblance of civil rights. He might even, in some cities, and some States, be able to bring both civil and criminal action against

Constant Fear Largely
Due to Oppression of
Race in Southland

STATE OF FEAR

By HORACE R. CAYTON

The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. — The Editor.

THE Negro lives in a tradition of fear. This is not a neurotic fear based upon vivid evidence of an enemy environment which attacks upon the Negro's life. This is true because

informed him that they don't serve colored. Further, I've wondered why in doing this, this self-reliant fellow who knows the law, which in many States guarantees him equal rights, would be so consumed with fear when he entered such a restaurant or is refused. To find the answer for this we would have to examine the nature of the Negro's experiences in America. Most Negroes who are inhabitants of our Northern cities were born in the South. In their Southern homes they lived constantly under tension. Lynchings were



Mr. Cayton

have noticed the rather curious fact that Negroes in Northern cities react to instances of prejudice with more fear than is warranted by the situation in the situation.

I'VE OFTEN wondered why an educated, self-reliant, dignified Negro lawyer would peacefully skulk out of a restaurant when a slip of an uneducated white waitress



Mr. Cayton

him psychologically and physically twenty-four hours of the day. This is true because the Negro is a suppressed and subordinated minority group. This suppression is based upon vivid evidence of an enemy environment which attacks upon the Negro's life. This is true because

WE HAVE a popular way of saying this: "You can take a man out of Mississippi, but you can't take Mississippi out of a man." This means that a person who has lived and developed in an environment where he was constantly afraid for his life and afraid of great physical violence to his person will continue to act, to some extent, in that manner even when he is not in a situation where he will be killed for talking back to an insulting white waitress.

Of course, many will say that they don't go into white restaurants because they don't want to be humiliated. This undoubtedly plays some role in their behavior. But more often I believe it is a rationalization to explain away the fear which the individual feels and which he unconsciously realizes is not justified by the circumstances in which he then finds himself.

PROBABLY ALL minority groups that have had the experience of subordination through force always will feel fear. And this fear is a normal reaction to the environment. However, within limits it can be dealt with. The first step which the Negro must make in dealing with this emotion is to recognize its existence and to understand the historic and social reasons why it has developed into him and in the entire Negro group.

Federal Council Attacks Segregation in the Church

NEW YORK—A statement on Racial Tensions presented to the plenary session of the Federal Council of Churches carried an analysis of the causes and results of race antagonisms in our various communities and walks of life. In analyzing the pattern of segregation in American race relations the statement asserted that "Segregation as practiced in America probably has more effect on the racial opinions of the young than formal teachings of the schools about democracy, or of the Church about Christian brotherhood. . . Segregation subjects sections of our population to constant humiliation and forces upon them spiritual and psychological handicaps in every relation of life. . . Segregation handicaps the Nation in international relations. . . The pattern of racial segregation in America is given moral sanction by the fact that churches and church institutions, as a result of social pressure, have so largely accepted the pattern of their own life and practice. . . With some exceptions our religious bodies are divided on a racial basis both in national organizations and in local congregations. So complete is the acceptance by the Church of this segregation pattern that fellowship between white and colored Christians in America is frequently awkward and unsatisfactory. . .

SEGREGATION IN SEMINARIES AND HOSPITALS

In its further analysis of racial patterns in America the statement gave findings of a recent study to the effect that "racial practices of church-controlled hospitals in this country are little different from such practices in other hospitals. . . Church schools established primarily for whites are somewhat

The Lands of "Jim Crow"

The negroes of New York state, most of them residents of Harlem and a district of Brooklyn in the big town, number about 500,000, compared with 814,000 negroes in South Carolina. Editorially a newspaper in New York, The Times, directs attention to a table of public statistics showing how general "the negro is barred from earning the decent living to which his individual talents would entitle him if we (the New Yorkers) were to practice the economic equality which we preach". The disclosures are that plumbers in New York number 120, painters are 260, plasterers about 300, and plasterers two.

In South Carolina are and always have been many skilled artisans among the negroes, and white people employ them. We have no statistics, but our guess is that the proportion of carpenters, painters, plasterers and brickmasons among South Carolina's negroes is, to whole population, much greater than in New York. Indeed, the scarcity of artisans, negro as well as white, is troubling South Carolina at this time.

The News and Courier holds to the right of employers to hire persons of their choice, to discriminate, and therefore it does not

complain that passenger cars of New York registry coming into South Carolina are driven, invariably almost, by white men.

Discrimination against employment of negroes in the North has to considerable extent been imitated in the South. Fifty years ago all the barbers in South-Carolina were colored men except one, and she was colored too, a skilful barber named Jane, in Chester. Now, nearly all the barbers are white men. In our hotels and restaurants, many hundreds of white women and men have displaced negro waiters.

What they call the "Jim Crow" is more general in the North than in the South. In rural New York, Ohio, New Hampshire, Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa, the negro is not extinct, unlike the passenger pigeon rare specimens of him may still be observed. But in no part of the surface of this planet is the "Jim Crow" more effective than in the fields and non-industrial settlements of the Northern and Western states.

less segregated than hospitals, yet large numbers would not violate the taboo of racial exclusion. Some of these schools resort to the most ingenious devices to avoid accepting Negro, Jewish or Oriental students on the basis of equality with whites. Theological seminaries frequently practice segregation, while there are notable exceptions. . . Christian fellowship among Protestant ministers in this country is on the whole strained and unsatisfactory."

NEGRO CHURCH MEMBERSHIP

Figures show Negro church membership in separate denominations as well as in those communions predominantly white, were also contained in the statement. Under the heading, "The Church Must Choose," the document recorded: . . .

"The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America hereby renounces the pattern of segregation in race relations as unnecessary and undesirable and a violation of the Gospel of love and human brotherhood. Having taken this action, the Federal Council requests its constituent communions to do likewise. As proof of their sincerity in this renunciation they will work for a non-segregated Church and a non-segregated society."

Through the Federal Council's Department of Race Relations, such race relations clinics have been promoted in eighteen cities since the Detroit riots of 1943. "They have gone beyond the experimental stage as a means of an effective church-leadership technique in community betterment," said Dr. George E. Haynes, the department's executive secretary, in a recent interview. "When community people—from the officials down—see that the Church is eager to lead in a program to remedy or prevent race antagonisms, they are eager to follow and work for constructive remedies."

complain that passenger cars of New York registry coming into South Carolina are driven, invariably almost, by white men.

Discrimination against employment of negroes in the North has to considerable extent been imitated in the South. Fifty years ago all the barbers in South-Carolina were colored men except one, and she was colored too, a skilful barber named Jane, in Chester. Now, nearly all the barbers are white men. In our hotels and restaurants, many hundreds of white women and men have displaced negro waiters.

What they call the "Jim Crow" is more general in the North than in the South. In rural New York, Ohio, New Hampshire, Illinois, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa, the negro is not extinct, unlike the passenger pigeon rare specimens of him may still be observed. But in no part of the surface of this planet is the "Jim Crow" more effective than in the fields and non-industrial settlements of the Northern and Western states.

less segregated than hospitals, yet large numbers would not violate the taboo of racial exclusion. Some of these schools resort to the most ingenious devices to avoid accepting Negro, Jewish or Oriental students on the basis of equality with whites. Theological seminaries frequently practice segregation, while there are notable exceptions. . . Christian fellowship among Protestant ministers in this country is on the whole strained and unsatisfactory."

NEGRO CHURCH MEMBERSHIP

Figures show Negro church membership in separate denominations as well as in those communions predominantly white, were also contained in the statement. Under the heading, "The Church Must Choose," the document recorded: . . .

"The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America hereby renounces the pattern of segregation in race relations as unnecessary and undesirable and a violation of the Gospel of love and human brotherhood. Having taken this action, the Federal Council requests its constituent communions to do likewise. As proof of their sincerity in this renunciation they will work for a non-segregated Church and a non-segregated society."

Through the Federal Council's Department of Race Relations, such race relations clinics have been promoted in eighteen cities since the Detroit riots of 1943. "They have gone beyond the experimental stage as a means of an effective church-leadership technique in community betterment," said Dr. George E. Haynes, the department's executive secretary, in a recent interview. "When community people—from the officials down—see that the Church is eager to lead in a program to remedy or prevent race antagonisms, they are eager to follow and work for constructive remedies."

When the curtain rings down, Negro actors who have been applauded on the stage by white audiences find themselves barred by the same people from hotels, cafes and restaurants.

Finding places to eat and sleep while playing on the road is a heartbreaking problem for colored entertainers in the United States. Negro stars currently playing in Chicago unanimously agreed this week that their experiences in seeking accommodations in certain sections of the country are embarrassing and humiliating.

Experiments Related

Marian Abernathy, famous blues singer who made the best selling record "Voo-it Voo-it," declared: "While on a tour with Eli Rice's orchestra in Sheridan, Wyo. We were refused accommodations and had to stay at Billings, 30 miles away. . .

"We went to a place to eat," she added. "When we had finished, they broke up the dishes." Cook and Brown, internationally famous dance team, who starred in "52nd Street" and "Manhattan Merry-Go-Round," have had hotel doors slammed in their faces all over the world. They recalled

Miss Prossie Blue, Chicago theatrical booking agent, and former entertainer said, "During my experiences in show business, I have been forced to live in tourist cabins on the outskirts of the cities where we were playing. In some towns, members of the cast have slept in their clothing, on floors and in chairs." 6-1-46

In New York this week, Alfred Harding, speaking for the actors' union, admitted that the responsibility for finding suitable accommodations rests primarily with representatives of the theatrical management concerned.

Equity has sought the assistance of the Travelers' Aid Association, Harding stated. "Their local societies have a much wider and more intimate knowledge of their communities and the people in them than any occasional visitor can have, or than the local house manager is likely to have," he explained.

He told us he would accommodate the men in the cast, but not the women. Joseph Moss, business manager of the show, complained bitterly. He was told to bring the girls back to the hotel. They were given a storage room with a filthy bed. Of course, they refused it, and after much pressure, were given accommodations at the local white YMCA," Edwards related.

the back entrances and exits," she related. Later she discovered that only Negroes used the rear entrances. "The maitre d'hotel called me," Miss Donegan said, "and asked if I were going to do the show, and I replied, 'Yes, if I could use the front elevator. The white passengers complained about the operation of a actor's conduct, and said I was right. They stood by me. 6-1-46

Jim Crowed in Boston

"After that, I had no more trouble at the hotel." According to Jimmy Edwards, stage manager of "Deep Are The Roots," the Boston brand of prejudice was particularly hard on the encounter with hotel discrimination was in the nation's capital. During her engagement at the National Theatre in February of this year, she was offered a room in a colored hotel which was filthy and roach infested. "But I stayed and they asked me to play for the President's Birthday Ball," she said.

Cracks Policy in St. Louis

In St. Louis Miss Donegan cracked the "back door for Negroes" policy of the Chase hotel. She had been told she must use the freight elevator. "I complained to the manager, Harold Coplar, and threatened to break my contract. He told me it was the policy to have all hotel entertainers use

for Billy Strayhorn, Duke Ellington's arranger; Joseph Nanton, Duke's trombonist; Cook and myself," Brown said. "We stayed there that night, but when the manager found out the following morning we were all colored, he made us move. The clerk informed us that a 'mistake' had been made in accepting our reservations." The attitude of Negro entertainers who are Jim Crowed at the same time they are being acclaimed by white Americans was summed up by Roy "Little Jazz" Eldridge.

"The public will never realize how a Negro musician sticks through hell to prove that he is worthy of playing anywhere," Eldridge stated. "And you don't have to go South to find it," he added grimly. Eldridge said his trip from Sacramento, Calif., to Vancouver, B. C., was the worst he has ever had with

Negro Actors Cheered, Then Barred At Hotels, Restaurants

By RICHARD GOLDBERRY

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NAACP Youth Group Boycotts Dixie Club

Savannah
SAVANNAH, Ga. — More than 1,000 young people this week attended an NAACP Youth Council meeting and endorsed a resolution to boycott the Savannah Ball Club for discriminating against Jackie Robinson of the Montrealers.

The meeting closed council activities for Youth Week. *5-25-46*

The resolution declared that the action of the Savannah Baseball Club, in conjunction with the city council, was against not only Negro ball players but the entire Negro population; that the club did not deserve the support of Negro fans and that all Savannah Negroes were urged to refrain from attending games at the Municipal Stadium. *11/0*

Darlings of Rhythm's Tour Halted in Ga.

'White' Player Out

The Afro-American
MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga. —

(ANP)—Charging that Toby Butler, trumpet player with the "Darlings of Rhythm," all girl orchestra, is white, and therefore breaks a law by traveling with the unit in Georgia, police officers here halted the band's itinerary last week by arresting her. *Baltimore, Md.*

In a letter to Gov. Ellis Arnall of Georgia, the William C. Powell agency, which handles the band, sought restraint against further intervention during the tour. *Sat. 7-13-46*

Miss Jessie Turner, leader of the band, commented that she didn't see why a few women from Mars would matter as long as the band is a good one.

TRUMAN APPROVES BUILDING OF ALL-WHITE GA. HOSPITAL

The Afro-American
WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — *Sat.*

President Truman recently approved construction of a 750-bed general hospital for vets in Atlanta, where colored ones are barred. *Baltimore, Md. 10-28-46*

Mixed skating party charged with disorderly conduct

CHICAGO—Twelve Negroes and whites, six of them students at Roosevelt College here, were hauled into court here last week on disorderly conduct charges preferred by a roller skating rink manager who refused them admittance because they were a mixed group. The 12, who said they had been trying to break down Jim Crow, have filed a counter-complaint charging the manager with violating the municipal civil right ordinance, which will be heard Monday.

Anti-Negro Skating Rink Loses Suit To Halt Pickets

Jim Crow took a spill in the White City Roller Rink case this week when Judge Donald S. McKinlay gave pickets the right to continue their protests against the rink's anti-Negro policy.

In a precedent-shattering ruling, White City's boss, Howard M. Fox, was denied an injunction against pickets who have cut the rink's Saturday attendance 50 per cent since they began their campaign nine weeks ago. Most recent blow dealt Jim Crow in Illinois, the decision marks the first time the Civil Rights law has been invoked to deny court protection to an enterprise seeking to preserve its right to discriminate.

Picketed the past nine weeks for refusing to admit Negroes, the White City Roller Rink had asked for a temporary injunction against the Socialist Workers Party, one of the participating groups. Robert Michel, rink manager, claimed that "blockading" practices by pickets had cut rink attendance 50 per cent.

Fears 'Hoodlums'

Testimony by Rev. Robert H. Laird revealed that Manager Michel excluded Negroes from the rink because he claimed "If we allow them in we'd just get a lot of rough hoodlums, and besides it would hurt business. A lot of our white customers would stay away."

Counsel Lester Grossman sought to justify the roller rink's Jim Crow policy claiming it to be a "private club." But Michel's testimony disclosed that full financial control of the rink rested with its owner, Howard Fox, and that the "club" operated without dues, constitution, or by-laws.

Three white witnesses contradicted Michel's claim that White City skaters must display membership cards. Rev. Laird, George Falkenburg, and James Crozier, student at the University of Chicago, all testified they were ad-

mitted without showing proof of membership.

Not so Gerald Bullock, 6447 St. Lawrence ave., Negro chairman of the Committee of Racial Equality, which is leading the picket battle, who charged he was refused admittance because he was not a "member." Rink Owner Fox, Bullock declared, further advised him that "membership" books were closed for the season. According to other testimony and the "record book" of the alleged White City Roller Club, white members were admitted after Bullock's conversation with Fox.

Ruling that White City is a "business operated roller skating rink," Judge McKinlay declared: "If the people coming in can, as I say, without dues, without owning the property and without sharing in it or paying expenses, be the members of any business, I would agree with counsel (defense attorney M. J. Myer) that any restaurant, any hotel, anything that the law applies to, could just as well all be members." He added that there is "no question about the discrimination. We wouldn't have this case if Negroes were admitted."

Sue White City Skating Rink For Barring Negroes

The management of White City's lily-white skating rink will appear in court early next month to explain its jim crow policy.

Two Negro members of the Committee for Racial Equality, who were barred from the amusement place last Saturday, swore out warrants this week against the manager, reported to be Howard Fox.

Fox was charged with direct violation of Illinois' Civil Rights Law.

The suit, which will be heard Feb. 4 in the Criminal Courts Building, climaxes a long battle between CORE and the management of the rink.

On successive Saturday nights the ticket offices were picketed by

Negro and white CORE members, representing some 500 members throughout the country, declare they are "taxed without representation," many of them asserted that the jim crow auxiliaries did not favor integration with white locals because of a fear of reduction in salaries.

Walking in the picket line Jan. 5 were several World War II veterans, who carried signs reading: "The draft boards did not exclude Negroes."

After being arrested, Fox was released on bail. The first hearing was held Monday and a jury trial was scheduled for Feb. 1. The plaintiffs are represented by Attys. M. Myer and L. Dupree.

AFL Unionists Uphold Bias At Chicago Meeting

Both Balcony And Main Floor

CHICAGO — (ANP)—Twenty-two union members, representing 26 Jim Crow auxiliaries of the AFL International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Motion Picture Operators, here for the 38th annual convention last week, were denied admission to the opening session at the Stevens Hotel.

Lee A. Lewis of Local 279-A, Houston, speaking for the group barred from the meet, declared they had been withheld from both the balcony and the main floor by doormen. A protest to Gene Ackerson, business agent of the Chicago Motion Picture Operators' Union, host to the convention, brought a denial of charges and the following explanation:

MAIN FLOOR BAN

"We were allowed to seat a certain number of persons in the balcony. It was filled to capacity. If any more had been seated there, we would have violated the fire ordinance." No reason was given for the main floor ban.

Lewis declared numerous whites were seated after his group was refused, and was supported in this statement by Allie Laury, Richmond, Va.; Milton Bell, Philadelphia; Columbus Ewing, St. Louis, and John Kinnard, New York.

A promise of accommodations for the 22 delegates was made after international officers of the IATSE were told about the incident.

Although the Negro delegation,

representing some 500 members throughout the country, declare they are "taxed without representation," many of them asserted that the jim crow auxiliaries did not favor integration with white locals because of a fear of reduction in salaries.

"We would be frozen out in a white local," Columbus Ewing declared. "We would be reduced in salary, and we would be voted down on important issues."

In opposition to the segregated locals, International President Richard F. Walsh demanded that the jim crow auxiliary issue be brought into the open. "The executive board was instructed at the last convention to make a full report on the matter," he recalled. Thomas J. Shea, assistant international president, promised a solution to the auxiliary problem at this convention.

University Head Backs Students' Jim Crow Fight

CHAMPAIGN, Ill. — Efforts of the University of Illinois Student-Community Interracial Committee to break down prejudice and Jim Crow practices in this city and on the campus last week received the full endorsement of university President George M. Stoddard.

"Along with any measures within the limits of state statutes that can be brought to bear on such situations, I'm in favor of an education campaign to break down prejudice," said Stoddard to the committee.

Stoddard approved the recent resolutions by the Student Senate, Faculty, and other organizations demanding equal treatment for Negro students.

Action by the committee has been directed at six Jim Crow campus restaurants. Members of the committee picketed the restaurants twice during the summer.

Plans were recently announced by the committee to bring civil suits against the owners of the restaurant at the fall session of the Circuit Court.

UNAVA to Sue Hotels in Chicago for Bias

CHICAGO—Legal proceedings will be launched against two Chicago hotels, the Continental and the Stevens, for violation of the Illinois State Civil Rights Law, by the United Negro and Allied Veterans of America, it was announced here recently.

The law suits will be based on the refusal of the managements of the hotels to allow the organi-

zation ballroom space for its testimonial dinner to Joe Louis to be given July 23.

Kenneth C. Kennedy, national commander of the organization, stated.

"The refusal of these hotels to allow the UNAVA ballroom space for its testimonial dinner to Champion Joe Louis is a flagrant case of racial discrimination."

Illinois University Students Launch Attack On Jim Crow

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—More than 90 colored and white University of Illinois students picketed six Jim Crow campus-area restaurants during lunch and dinner hours Tuesday.

Champaign has long been known as the town where Negroes can get an education at the university but cannot get a sandwich at nearby cafes. The Student-Community Interracial Committee, which sponsored the demonstration, has attacked this system of discrimination during the past semester.

Pickets paraded in front of the restaurants carrying signs which read: "Illinois Law Says Don't Discriminate;" "Jim Crow Must Go;" "We Fought Together—Why Can't We Eat Together;" "Herb McKenley, Athlete of the Year, Can't Eat Here."

Break, Cafe Ban

McKenley, a native Jamaican, recently broke the world 440 record and had previously been elected "athlete of the year" by University of Illinois fellow students.

Handbills, explaining the reason for the picketing, flooded the community the day before the demonstration was staged. They pointed out that the restaurant owners in question had failed to respond to any other persuasion, including warning letters sent them by the state's attorney, based on legal evidence prepared by the committee.

During the past six years, all but seven campus restaurants ceased to discriminate against colored students. One additional cafe has begun serving Negroes since the Student-Community Interracial Committee has become active.

Hold Mass Meeting

Following the demonstration, a meeting was held at which Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago attorney, was the speaker. Dickerson is vice president of the National Bar Association and also president of the Chicago Urban League.

Dickerson suggested that the committee proceed immediately to obtain an injunction and initiate civil suits against those places which continue their lily-white policy.

"Discrimination is not a Negro problem," he emphasized. "The struggle for a single standard of democracy for all citizens is a struggle to realize and make secure the high principles of democracy upon which our nation is founded."

Commends Committee

The speaker outlined the historical background by which a great nation developed a dual standard of democracy for colored and white, and analyzed the effect of the anti-fascist war in crystallizing sentiment against super-race ideologies. Dickerson commended the work of the committee and urged even more active continuance of its work. More than 200 persons attended the meeting at a campus church foundation.

ILLINOIS STUDENTS PICKET JIM CROW EATERY

The Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 6-15-46



Students of the University of Illinois picket "Steak and Shake," one of six campus area restaurants in Champaign which refuses to serve Negroes. More than 90 students participated in the demonstrations at different

times. The campaign, conducted by the Student-Community Interracial Committee, already has forced one eating place to drop discriminatory tactics.—Bromley Photo.

Big Insurance Companies Bar Negro Citizens

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 11-30-46
Revealing one of the many facets of restrictive covenants, more than \$2,000,000 in personal property stands exposed to total loss from fire, theft and other risks because Cook County insurance companies deny protection to Negro applicants, a probe by State Representative Corneal Davis revealed last week.

Davis disclosed to the Defender the results of a survey showing that of more than 300 companies writing insurance in this area, only five per cent will accept Negro risks in volume. While another five per cent will accept Negro applicants with restrictions, a full 90 per cent flatly refuse any Negro business. Less than two per

cent will write burglary risks. In gathering his information, Representative Davis made personal checks on six leading insurance brokers and had agencies make test calls to 40 companies. Other tests were made through his constituents.

Automobile Bias

Stressing that racial bias is not a closed affair, Davis pointed to the automobile field where out of Illinois' 150 companies only two small mutual insurance companies accept Negroes without glaring restrictions. In most cases, Negroes are required to pay double.

Every Negro should be alarmed, he said, that most casualty insurance companies look with disfavor on the working class of our society. The few Negroes accepted are usually well established business men, professional men, landlords, etc.

The conspiracy of big insurance companies is aimed chiefly at Negro residents of the South Side, the North Side, the West Side and in Robbins, Ill.

Representative Davis said he would introduce a bill in the next State Assembly outlawing discrimination in insurance.

Iowa Student Fined \$10: Post Handbills on Jimcra

Iowa City, Ia. — Handbills which declared "all barber shops in Iowa City refuse to cut Negroes' hair" and calling on students to "not patronize these shops until Iowa City's racial fascism is stamped out" were peddled in Iowa City last week.

Arrested while tacking handbills to trees on South Clinton street, Tom D. Olin, 115 E. Market street, A2 of Springfield, Ohio, was fined \$10 and \$1.50 costs by Police Judge John Knox for peddling handbills without a license.

The bills, which Olin said were printed in Cedar Rapids, carried the message: "Veterans! Students! Why did you fight? Was it to face racial fascism at home? All 16 barber shops in Iowa City refuse to cut Negroes' hair. Will you, the nation's new leaders, neglect this responsibility? You must act now!"

Law Requires

City law requires persons desiring to distribute handbills in Iowa City to file their intention with the city clerk five days prior to the day they will peddle. Information as to the section of the city where the handbills are to be distributed must be left with the same official.

Investigation of city files shows only three persons have filed the necessary notice of intention to distribute handbills since July 26, 1945.

H. I. Fontellio-Nanton, a Negro graduate student and editor of "Eyes," national picture magazine, commented, "It will call attention to the situation and if interest is aroused it is of value, but I do not believe it will be effective."

"It does seem that some action is justified in the case of the shop on university property, since Negroes are part of the student body."

Vets See Iowa Cafe Manager to Jail When He Refuses Service

By William R. Simms
Howard News Syndicate Feature

DES MOINES, Iowa, June 17, (HNS)—The American Veterans Committee (AVC) meeting here in its first national convention, demonstrated that it meant what it said in the plank it adopted opposing Jim Crow less than six hours before. More than a hundred delegates picketed the Rose Bowl Cafe, 1015 Walnut Street,

Saturday night after the cafe manager refused to serve two Negroes, one a delegate.

Police were called to the cafe which was being peacefully picketed by more than 100 AVC delegates when it was found that the two delegates were being refused service because of their race. R. R. Brown, one of the owners, was taken to jail after Williams and Root talked with the patrolmen.

One of the delegates involved, Jasper Brown, from Trenton, N. J., filed charges against Rufe Abbott, the cafe manager, charging violation of the state civil rights law. A visitor to the convention, Mrs. Carolyn Moore of Philadelphia, Pa., was with Brown at the time of the incident. Brown said Abbott, the manager came up to us and said, "Now listen, bud, you may as well go on home, because I'm not going to serve you".

At that point several white AVC delegates in the cafe left their tables to protest to the manager. All the AVC delegates, about 23 in number, walked out of the place.

When Root arrived at the cafe, the door was locked and the manager said, "We are closed". He eventually did open the door to tell Root, "We don't serve Negroes here".

Municipal Judge Ralph D. Moore made out a warrant for the arrest of Abbot and set the hearing for Tuesday, June 18. Brown was released after his lawyer put up his \$500.00 bail.

tory Cafe, 314 Harrison st., for violation of the civil rights statute. Spiros was found guilty and fined \$10 and costs.

A Davenport High School student, Jones told police the first call was received Thursday night at 9 p.m. "We're going to get you," the unknown caller warned. The second call came at 2 a.m. Friday. Police are investigating the case in an effort to trace the source of the threats.

Sues Iowa Cafe; Threaten Youth

DAVENPORT, Ia.—After testifying against a white cafe owner who had refused to serve him food, Robert Jones, 2026 Jefferson ave., received anonymous telephone calls threatening him with violence last Thursday and Friday.

Jones appeared in Police Magistrate John J. McSwiggin's court Thursday morning to prosecute Harry Spiros, operator of the Vic

Refused Table Service In Cafe, Golden Gaters Decline To Sing

*The Journal and Guide
Norfolk Va.*

NEWTON, Kan.—(ANP) — The popular Golden Gate quartet, of nationwide fame, staged a sit-down strike here recently. The police department here had booked the popular group for a concert engagement and the crowd was waiting in the city auditorium. But no Golden Gate. *Sat. 4-20-46*

The reason: Golden Gate's version is that they were discriminated against when they went in the popular Fred Harvey restaurant to be served in the diner which was open for patrons and were asked to sit at the counter. They refused as they desired table service and there was plenty of room. They also refused to sing that night and the disappointed police department of this town of some 10,000 had no concert.

House Kills Bill to Cut Discrimination

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 27 (A)—The House of Representatives today voted down, 53 to 43, a bill to assure Negroes the privilege of making purchases in any mercantile establishment. Before the vote was taken its author's amendment to eliminate the word "service" was adopted.

The measure, introduced by Representative Charles W. Anderson, Jr., Louisville Republican, and only Negro in the General Assembly, provided:

"1. No person shall, on account of race, be refused service on the right to purchase garments or similar goods at any mercantile establishment, or be denied any privilege accorded to other prospective customers of a mercantile establishment.

"2. Any owner, manager or employee of a mercantile establishment who violates any of the provisions of Section 1 of this act shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$500."

Kentucky Legislator Attacks Discrimination in Stores

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—An attack was made this week against stores who have refused to serve colored women, in a bill introduced in the General Assembly by Charles W. Anderson, Jr., Louisville attorney and member of the Legislature.

During the past several years a large number of Louisville and Lexington stores catering to women's apparel, and particularly Stewart's Dry Goods Company and Selman's, have refused to sell or wait upon colored women where the garment to be purchased was required to be fitted or tried on by the prospective customer.

Mr. Anderson's attack against this form of discrimination was couched in a bill, which if enacted into law, would prohibit any owner, manager or employee of a mercantile establishment to refuse to serve any prospective customer because of race or color, or to deny any customer any of the privileges of the store accorded to other prospective customers; and for a violation of the act by an owner,

Negro Group Pickets Armory, Hitting Segregation At Concert

Courier-Journal
In protest against segregation

of whites and Negroes at the Armory for the Sunday-night performance of Sugar Chile Robinson, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday drew a picket line around the Armory.

Although the Negroes will be allocated about three fourths of the space, as was the case when Woody Herman appeared at the Armory, the association is basing its protest on the proposition that segregation based on color—even if it benefits the Negroes—is undemocratic, un-American and un-Christian, Alfred M. Carroll, N.A.A.C.P. president, said.

Carroll said the picketing solely was to "inform" the public of the segregation because the management had failed to do so in its advertisements. He further said the management indicated the setup might be changed in the future, but that no change could be made for the Negro prodigy's piano performance.

Barred in Louisville

LOUISVILLE—Jefferson Circuit Judge Lawrence Speckman issued an injunction Saturday to prevent the NAACP branch from picketing the armory building where Frankie (Sugar Chile) Robinson, boy pianist, was to give a program Sunday. The picket line was established in protest against plans for segregating white and colored patrons. Judge Speckman said the armory operators had a legal right to segregate their patrons, but agreed that the NAACP was entitled to notify the public and had "done a good job of it so far."

Segregation Protested

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 31—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People yesterday drew a picket line around the Louisville Armory in protest against planned segregation of white and Negro patrons at this coming Sunday night's performance of Frank (Sugar Chile) Robinson, 7-year-old pianist.

Alfred M. Carroll, president of the association, said the protest was based on the proposition that segregation based on color, is undemocratic, un-American and un-Christian.

Whites Block Negro Hospital Negroes Seek Lease Of Hospital

LOUISVILLE—Lead by rabble-rouser John A. Kennedy, 1,000 white residents of the Portland st. area met here last week in a continued effort to block conversion of a 165-bed Marine Hospital into what would be Kentucky's only Negro hospital.

Demanding that the "surplus" hospital be made another community "white" hospital, the group circulated petitions bearing some 8,000 names in preparation for a march on the city hall.

Whites Hold Rally

In a series of emotional speeches against the use of the Marine Hospital by Negroes—which was recommended recently by Mayor E. Leland Taylor and Dr. John J. Phair, City County health director—it was demanded that the building be used as a white veterans hospital or a playground for West End children.

Previously expressing resent-

ment of having Negro patients frequenting the neighborhood, making it "unsafe for . . . many white women, who have to be out at night." Kennedy declared that the Portland group is "not down on the Negroes," but that they objected having Negroes treated for venereal diseases in their neighborhood.

Negro Facilities Slight

According to Phair, the present 54-bed "Negro" hospital is far from sufficient for community needs. Dr. P. E. Blackerby, state health commissioner, last week said that the plan proposed by the mayor was an "opportunity which ought not be allowed to slip away."

Negro doctors here are forbidden by law from practicing on Negro patients at General Hospital. The larger quarters of the Marine Hospital would offer ample space for a nurse training school and venereal disease and cancer centers could be established.

The Louisville Urban League last week passed a resolution urging the use of the hospital for Negro patients, Charles Steele, executive director, announced.

Segregation In Public Buildings

The Kentucky Bureau of Negro Affairs is voting to join with the N.A.A.C.P. in the recent picketing of the Memorial Auditorium at the Carmen Jones presentation, also voted through its executive board that its future policy will be to picket all musical performances and shows of any kind held in publicly owned and tax supported buildings, where segregation is to be enforced. Segregation must go in buildings owned and supported by all the people.

Louisville, Ky. C. EUBANK TUCKER, President.

Picket Line Marches on Segregated Auditorium

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The cast of Billy Rose's Broadway vehicle, "Carmen Jones," bowed to dis-crimination when the show performed here at the Memorial Auditorium. Those persons who refused to cross the picket line had their money refunded.

According to Alfred M. Carroll, president of the branch, while the general policy of the auditorium years ago had been to segregate at all attractions, under former Mayor Wilson Wyatt, a new policy had been put into effect of no segregation when colored attractions appeared.

To make clear to the citizens of Louisville that there were people and organizations which resented the present Mayor's policy of segregation, the NAACP continued to demonstrate throughout the run of the musical.

Cast Takes Issue

The cast expressed no sympathy with the picketing, saying members of their race were not refused admittance.

A spokesman for the cast stated that the Louisville NAACP "is unfair in confining its picketing to shows exhibiting colored talent," and that, "if it is going to take a stand against segregation, then white shows also should be picketed."

"Round The Back"

Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, La.

ALL New Orleans hailed the news last week that a site for a New Union Station costing \$1,400,000 had finally been agreed upon by the city officials and the railroads. The overall plan which will see the section around the new site, Loyola Street and New Basin Canal, greatly improved will cost in the neighborhood of \$31,000,000, the largest public works program ever attempted in New Orleans. The project will give work to thousands of men as it will take five years to complete. New Orleans has long needed a first class Railroad station and we are indeed happy to see that at last one is about to be built. *Sat. 3-30-46*

Despite all of our elation for the proposed new Union Station in looking over the plans as they were printed in the local daily papers we found the arrangements for Negro people unsatisfactory. The Supreme Court of the United States ruled some years ago the accommodations both on the railroads and in rail stations 'must be equal if separate'. The accommodations for Negroes in the proposed new Union Station are anything but equal and most inadequate. There is no colored barber shop and colored dining room. The entrance to the new station for Negroes appears to be "around the back" to a "special" side entrance to the colored waiting room. According to the plans there is only one ticket window for Negroes, while there are at least seven, eight for whites. If the station is to service seven different railroads surely there is need for more than one ticket window for Negroes in a modern 20th century railroad station.

Negroes are tired of going 'around the back'. They have just fought and died in a war for 'democracy' against foes who believed in racial superiority and here they are faced with the same type of racial superiority which says they must go 'around the back' to ride first class, or to ride at all. Those on the home front who have worked in the war plants, supported the War Loan drives, complied with the OPA regulations and adhered to the rationing program did not do all this to go "around the back." Both those on the home front and those on the war fronts aiding this country to lick Hitler, Mussolini and Tojo (now that the fight has been won) want first class citizenship. We were told during the war while fighting and working to free the oppressed peoples of Europe to take it easy concerning our own fight against second-class citizenship. The war is over now and we are fighting for first-class citizenship. We know the Supreme Court is about to rule on "jim crow" travel in the United States within a week or two. We know that already the Supreme Court has ruled on the type of jim crow station that is proposed and that legal action is possible to restrain them from building such a station. We want the station to be built, but not the way the present plans call for it. We simply want equal accommodations with the whites if the facilities have to be separate, and we do mean equal. *Sat. 3-30-46*

Louisiana

If the community's aspirations to becoming one of the world's leading cosmopolitan centers, "the airhub of the Americas," it better begin vigorously to educate the community in the field of interracial relations. For when we begin doing business with the world and its many races, "white supremacy" ideas must be buried. Citizens of the world respect people for what they are and do not go "around the back" because their skin happens to be black brown or yellow.

New Union Station Plan Inequalities Draw Citizens' Ire

Sat. 3-30-46

By "Scoop" Jones
New Orleans, self-styled hub of the Americas, is about to realize its thirty year dream of a great rail passenger station. A great terminal that will boost the city's ego of a growing metropolis.

Questions: How fast is New Orleans growing? Is it really growing up—or is it just imagination? Can a city grow and forget one-third of its population?

The proposed plan by the New Orleans Railroad Terminal Board, headed by William G. Zetzman, for the erecting of a Union Passenger Terminal, follows the well-beaten path of which states in part:

Jim Crow. In the new terminal station, the Negro comes in for his "gratuitous" share (a shelter out of the rain, because of his presence) which is inadequate, and lacking the accommodations afforded his fairer brothers who pop the whip.

To begin with, three entrances are designed in the plan of the proposed passenger edifice. The main entrance, of course, is for white. A side entrance for colored... and the other, a lone side entrance for colored.

The colored entrance leads to a waiting room, which offers a rest room and corridor to the concourse. Other features are as follows:

- (1) No front entrance, (2) No facilities in the waiting room or on the concourse, for a drug store, news stand, barber shop and etc., (3) A drug store inconveniently located, (4) A ticket office with

be absolutely equal to the facilities afforded the other group, or twins, in other words."

The NAACP further stated that "much embarrassment can be eliminated, if the Board insists upon separate facilities, to make them equal." The letter outlined the inconsistencies of the proposed plan in its lack of equality... and in conclusion stated, "We hope to avoid any embarrassment by filing a cause of action because of unequal facilities. However, since our organization at the behest of our community, we have no alternative than to institute legal proceedings if we are not given equal facilities in the New Union Station." *Sat. 3-30-46*

The whole scheme of the proposed terminal station plan is indicative of the trend of thoughts of the city elders... The Negro has no rights, so he gets the crumbs that the "greats" care to toss to him. However little thought is given to the fact that a community desirous of becoming a great one must unite itself and make provisions for all its people without hesitation in regard to race, creed or color. *Sat. 3-30-46*

**Manager Of Maine
Hotel Apologizes
For Biased Stand**

*Dependable
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 12-21-46*

AUGUSTA, Maine — (ANP) — The first example of racial bias in the Pine Tree State brought profuse apologies and regrets from the president of Waterville's Hotel Elmwood over the hotel's refusal to serve a Colby College student in its cocktail lounge.

James M. Acheson made public a letter to President Julius S. Bixler, Colby president, acknowledging that the incident "did result in discrimination" but declared that there were times when hotel men had to "exercise a good deal of discretion" to avoid disturbances which might jeopardize their liquor licenses.

At Waterville, Bixler declared that Acheson's statement was satisfactory to the college and to the students, who earlier had been reported by college sources as "boiling" over the incident and were considering a request to the state legislature to enact an anti-discrimination law.

DETROIT PACKERS PICKET JIMCROW RESTAURANT

By William Allan

DETROIT, June 27.—A picket line protesting Jimcrow policies of a local restaurant was being manned today by the CIO United Packinghouse Workers Local 69.

Refusal of the "J and G" restaurant to serve Negro workers from the CIO-organized Hygrade Food Products plant, directly across the street, led the union to take action.

The packing plant employs 1,600 workers, many of whom, both white and Negro, are carrying signs before the restaurant reading, "We Fought for Democracy, But We Can't Eat Here."

A civil rights committee headed by the local's financial secretary, Olga Zenchuk, and a Negro vet, Douglas Mitchel, told the Daily Worker:

"Our local sent delegates to the National Negro Congress convention held here recently. Our delegates fully subscribed to the campaign of the Congress—Death Blow to Jimcrow."

"Now we are proceeding to put that slogan into effect by demanding that all restaurants around Detroit packing houses cease discriminating against our Negro members."

A protest under the Diggs Law has been brought before the Wayne County district attorney. The Diggs Law makes it a criminal offense to refuse to serve Negroes in public places.

Charge Detroit Cops Aid Bias In Restaurants

DETROIT, July 21.—Charges that local police and precinct detectives permit bias against Negro customers in Detroit restaurants were leveled today by the American Youth for Democracy. The organization charged "malpractice" in enforcing the Statute on Equal Accommodations.

Erma Henderson, AYD president, and Philip Schatz, executive secretary, made public a letter to Police Commissioner John F. Ballenger after a futile attempt by them to place "proof" before the commissioner. AYD is also initiating a pe-

"Our organization," states Schatz, "is convinced that the citizens of Detroit want to end the lawless violation of the existing Civil Rights Law by many restaurant owners, who brazenly refuse to serve Negroes. The subterfuges resorted to by many proprietors, the obstruction on the part of local policemen and precinct detectives, the difficult red tape procedure involved in prosecuting cases of violation, and the 'look away' attitude of Mayor Jofries, all combine to perpetuate this disgraceful situation in our city."

GEN. SECRETARY 'REGRETS' BUT STICKS TO BIAS

With Few Exceptions Negroes Must Use St. Antoine Facilities

Ralph W. Hileman, general secretary of the Metropolitan YMCA, told a group of Detroit citizens Monday that he was sorry but Negro boys could not have free and unlimited use of the Downtown YMCA.

Hileman made the statement before representatives of several civic organizations who met with him to protest the ejection from the basketball floor last Wednesday of young Robert Sims, student at the Detroit Institute of Technology.

Sims was invited by a group of fellow students at DIT to join them in a game at the "Y." During the game Sims was asked to leave the floor by George Medlicot, one of the YMCA staff.

Hileman, who just recently took over as general secretary, was reminded by the group that all students of DIT held memberships in the "Y."

He replied that it was true; but that Negro students could only par-

ticipate in regularly scheduled classes and could not use the facilities in any other physical or social activities.

Hileman said further that this policy applied to other branches as well as DIT.

St. Antoine "Negro Branch"
When advised by the committee that the above policy means that white boys from other branch "Y"s may use the Downtown facilities whenever they wish to but Negro boys may only use the St. Antoine facilities "except during regularly scheduled classes," Hileman replied that it was unfortunate but the policy was to separate the groups on an equal basis.

Among those present at the hearing with Hileman were George Schermer of the Interracial Committee, Edward Swan, of the NAACP, Fr. Frederick Meyers, the Rev. Charles Hill, president of the NAACP; the Rev. Horace A. White, and Fred Allen, of the Supreme Linen and Laundry Company.

The Rev. Horace White, in a letter to Howard Coffin, chairman of the Metropolitan Board of the YMCA, protested the action of Medlicot, in ejecting Sims and declared that "the act had been one of race discrimination, committed in the most asinine manner."

He called upon Coffin, who is a candidate for Congress from the 13th Congressional District to make his position clear on the issue.

A meeting has been scheduled with Coffin, by the same group which met with Hileman.

Outlines "Y" Policy
Hileman, in stating the policy, outlined the following rules:

(1) Negro students of DIT may participate in physical and social activities as members of regularly scheduled classes but NOT after class periods.

(2) Members of the St. Antoine "Y" may participate in the physical and social activities, such as inter-Y basketball games, but may NOT enjoy physical or social activities as can white members of branches other than the Downtown annex.

(3) Other facilities such as the cafeteria, etc., are open to Negro "Y" members but residence halls, swimming pool, gym floor, are closed to Negroes unless under the stipulations outlined above.

Students Refused Service Manager Faces Court Jury

Charged with refusing to serve two Negro students, Roxie C. Hicks, manager of Greenfield's restaurant, 1130 Griswold, went on trial, Tuesday before a jury in the court room of Recorder's Judge John J. Maher.

Norman Townsend, student at Detroit Institute of Commerce, charges that he went into Greenfield's restaurant last July 5 and

was refused service. He said he was accompanied by John Cotton, a student at Detroit Institute of Technology. Townsend said Hicks told them that he did not serve Negroes.

Hicks, who lives at 633 Lake View, Birmingham, is charged with failing to give equal accommodations.

LOCAL ARROGANCE
While lamenting the sad state of affairs in the lynch-country, there are some incidents on the local scene which should not be overlooked. Last week we reported on two civil rights cases in which Negroes were refused service because of the "policy" of the establishments. One involved the Hickory Log Bar-B-Que and the other Greenfield's Cafe on Griswold street. According to information received, these establishments have violated the Michigan Civil Rights statute.

Time and again we have argued that if public places refuse to obey the civil rights law their licenses should be revoked. We have made our views known to the police commissioner and the Mayor's Interracial Board. We have been told that our argument is reasonable but, for some strange reason, nothing seems to happen. The owners of public establishments continue to do as they please and discriminate against Negroes at will.

To maintain a public place in Detroit, the owner must have a license and this license must be obtained from the city government. The licenses are suspended or withheld from those who refuse to comply with the laws of the city and state. Violating the civil rights law, however, does not seem to be such a great crime to the city fathers. The patience and tolerance with which this class of criminals are treated would make a piker out of Job. Such discrimination is "understandable" to some of our city fathers. We, however, don't "understand" it at all.

The city fathers don't want to "disturb anything" and the "time is not ripe." We are expected to swallow this hogwash and keep quiet because it might "injure" race relations. The city fathers do not see that it is the guy who refuses service that is trying to cause trouble and that if he were promptly prosecuted better race relations would ensue. The owner of a public place who insults and bounces Negroes solely on the grounds of color is provoking

citizens who to the Water Board Commission and the Mayor asking that Negro employees be prohibited from reading their meters. The complaints were lodged against William Bundy, 19994 Cherrylawn, who is a cadet clerk in the department and has been reading meters as a part of the three-year-on-the-job training course in which he is enrolled. First Negro The first Negro to be accepted by the Water Board Commission in discrimination in Detroit hit an all time low recently when certain

Thus in the interest of public peace, if nothing else, the arrogant, hateful, race-crazy proprietor who bounces Negroes should be put out of business. It takes but one rotten apple to spoil a barrel full of apples. As long as a handful of Negro haters is allowed to operate lily-white public establishments, it won't be long before others who do not now discriminate will be encouraged to do so.

A New Jim Crow Low, Ban Negro Meter Reader
The Chronicle Detroit, Mich. Sat. 8-10-46

uate of Morgan State College in Baltimore, and received his appointment as the result of the efforts of the vocational department of the Detroit Urban League, under the direction of Francis Kornegay.

Bundy told The Chronicle that he has been working for the board since July and that the complaints came in about two weeks ago.

Notation Made

"The Water Board Commission sent down ruling stating that a notation was to be placed on cards of all persons who objected to colored meter readers," Bundy said. "I was told to pass up all meters to which such notations applied and that some one else would be sent out to read them."

Kornegay told The Chronicle that the Urban League would make an investigation of Bundy's case.

Bundy has lived in Detroit all of his life.

VICTIMS OF RACE BIAS

The Mich. Chronicle



Detroit, Mich. Sat. 11-9-46

Two handsome young men now appearing at Cass Theatre in the stage play, "Bloomer Girl," reported they were victims of discrimination last week when they were refused service in two restaurants near the theatre. Arthur E. Lawson (left) who portrays a role as a slave in the "Bloomer Girl" play told the Chronicle that a waitress in a hot dog stand, 122 W. Lafayette, refused to serve him and was not served until police had been called to receive the complaint of a violation of the civil rights law. Hubert Dilworth, who has the role of "Pompey" in the play, disclosed that he was refused service by a waitress in Wayne Sandwich Shop. Dilworth quoted the manager as saying that he liked colored people but that his customers did not approve of his serving them.

CLOSE THE JOINT

The Chronicle Detroit, Mich.

The American Veterans' Committee in a suit charged last week that the Barlum Hotel turned them down after learning that Negro veterans were members of the organization and would be expected to use the facilities of the hotel during an AVC conference. Here is another example of downright lawlessness and consummate arrogance. If the Barlum Hotel management persists in flouting the civil rights of Negro citizens, the licenses required for the operation of this hotel should be suspended

by the authorities. *Sat. 7-1-76*

The provocative, trouble-making policy of denying civil rights to colored citizens, and in this case to colored veterans, is too dangerous to be tolerated. We have urged repeatedly that the authorities crack down on the owners of public places which deliberately refuse to serve or treat all decent citizens decently, regardless of their color. Fortunately, most of the first class hotels and public establishments are disposed to comply with the civil rights statutes. The great offenders are the second and third class joints.

Detroit has made progress in better race relations and no second-rate chisellers should be permitted to provoke trouble by denying basic rights to colored citizens simply because they can get away with it. In Cleveland, New York and many other large American cities, the city fathers have seen the wisdom of fair-play policies and they do not permit race-crazed chisellers to openly insult great groups of its citizens by discriminatory practices.

The American Veterans' Committee, on the other hand, should be commended for protesting the unAmerican practice of racial discrimination. The AVC is living up to the great principles which make this country worth fighting for and they should be supported by the entire citizenry. If the Barlum Hotel management is guilty of the charges made and flatly refuses to comply with the law in the future, the joint should be closed and padlocked.

2-16-46
KANSAS CITY, Mo. (ANP)—Cab Calloway, orchestra leader, last week brought a \$200,000 damage suit against management of the Pla-Mor ballroom here for alleged injuries received and false arrest when he was forcibly ousted from the dance hall last December.

Calloway, who asks \$100,000 for injuries and an additional \$100,000 for false arrest and imprisonment, declares he was beaten by a special policeman employed by the ballroom. The trouble grew out of an attempt by Calloway and a companion, Felix Payne Jr., to visit Lionel Hampton, as his guests, at the ballroom where Hampton's band was playing for a dance "for whites only." Taken to municipal court, the two were released after being freed of charges brought against them.

Encounter at the Counter

FLYING WEST to the Coast this winter, I broke my trip for a day at Kansas City, the town where Cab Calloway recently got his head beat by a prejudiced white cop. I kept forgetting how prejudiced the Middle West is toward Negroes so after leaving the airport, I went into the Fred Harvey Restaurant in the Kansas City Union Station for an early breakfast before taking the train to Lawrence.



I thought the hostess was just being courteous when she beckoned me to follow her to a table.

"I had rather sit at the counter," I said, because I am in a hurry and must catch a train."

"I have a table for you," she said.

She led me into the dining room at the back, straight on through the dining room—which was not crowded—past many empty tables, and right on back into the farthest corner to the **last** table beside the kitchen door. But she did not stop there. She went around the **last** table and pulled out the **last** chair away back in the corner.

I said, "I have no intention of sitting here in this corner. I prefer to sit at the counter, anyway."

I turned and walked back to the counter with her trailing along behind me. There were many empty seats at the counter, so I sat in the middle. The hostess tapped me on the shoulder.

"Would you mind letting me seat you?" she said.

"Certainly you may," I said, "but here at the counter."

I GOT UP and followed her again. She led me to the very end of the counter, again passing many empty seats, and put me at the end in a corner against a pillar.

I said, "I am not going to sit at the end of this counter in a corner. My relatives fought and died in this war the same as yours, and colored people are tired of being put in corners."

Again I turned and left her and took a seat at the middle of the counter. Flushing very red she followed me and gave me a menu. A waitress who had watched all this smiled as she came to wait on me. She served me most courteously, as though to prove that not all white people wish to be rude to Negroes. 8-1 2-2-46

Friends of mine in Kansas City told me that this Union Station restaurant has often in the past been uncivil to Negro travelers. It seems they prefer that colored persons eat standing up at the little sandwich counter across the station. So I suggest that ALL Negro travelers going through Kansas City make it a point to eat in the big Harvey House Restaurant and sit dead in the middle and get those provincial folks accustomed to seeing colored people in that dining room. President Truman's home state really should be more cordial to American travelers of Negro descent.

In fact, for many years, I have been puzzled as to where and how America expects Negro travelers to eat. Many communities have no Negro-owned or operated restaurants. And even when there are colored restaurants, how is a complete stranger to know where the Negro places are located? Colored travelers do not usually have time to walk all over town looking for a place to eat.

AT LEAST a hundred times (making a conservative estimate) I have been refused service in public restaurants in strange cities. Once, driving East from Los Angeles, we reached Yuma, Ariz., about ten at night. Not a restaurant on the main street would serve us a sandwich. At one Greek cafe, the Greek looked at us and said, "Why, you boys ought to know better than to come in here."

Near the bus station in Flint, Mich., last year I went into a Chinese chop suey place. The Chinese proprietor said to me, "If I serve you, my white folks all go! Sorry, no can serve!"

I said, "Thousands of Negro service men fought to help China against Japan."

He said, "Sorry! No can serve."

Greeks, Chinese, Italians, Mexicans, anybody can say to us Negro Americans, "Sorry, no can serve!" And all over this American country we are expected to take it—and like it—and go hungry. American democracy has a long way to go in learning human kindness and decency.

Our newspapers in cities whose restaurants will not serve Negroes even a toothpick, have the nerve these days to blast away at Russia for "suppressing personal liberties and individual freedom." For a whole year, as a journalist, I traveled all over the Soviet Union from Moscow to Siberia, and not one single restaurant refused me service. The same was true in France, in Japan, in Italy, in Loyalist Spain. Not until I come home to the U.S.A. does anybody say, "Sorry, no n—r serve."

**Says Building
Major Need**

In a letter to the Board of Education Superintendent of Instruction, Atty. Geo. L. Vaughn as a representative of the Civil Liberties Committee of Elks, protested a proposal to build a separate school stadium for Negro children. He asked for a hearing before the Board before it recesses for summer vacation.

The proposal for such an expenditure in the face of dire need for more school buildings was termed unwise.

The letter to Mr. Hickey was in part as follows:

My dear Mr. Hickey:

"The daily press recently reported that your Assistant Supt. Nance had recommended to a committee of the Board of Edu-

SPRINGFIELD, Mo. — At the federal prison here, a group of inmates are challenging the prison policy of racial segregation in force in the assembly hall during the showing of the movie each Sunday night. One of the inmates, Don DeVault, a conscientious objector, has been approved for parole, but has asked that his parole date be put off so that he can remain in the institution until the end of the movie season. When it was suggested that he may be sacrificing his chance for parole by questioning prison policy, he answered, "I entered prison to fight for democracy. I cannot run away when a battle of this sort is in progress. Therefore I intend to delay my parole until a satisfactory solution has been reached".

At the request of liberal white and Negro inmates a few months ago, prison officials permitted some white inmates to move into the same housing units with Negroes. Also, an "international table" was set up in the dining hall where persons of any race or nationality might voluntarily choose to sit. According to reports, there had been no segregation by race at the Sunday night movie, until a recent official order established the pattern of Jim Crow.

"Assuring you of my highest
 personal regard, I am
 Very respectfully yours,
 Geo. L. Vaughn,
 Member of Civil Liberties,
 Committee of Elks Frater-
 nity."

URBAN LEAGUE POINTS TO THE INEQUALITIES IN LOCAL SETUP

Ask Action by Mo. Officials

Segregation and discrimination, inadequate building fa-

necessary to house the children attending the public schools here and to hire a sufficient number of teachers to lighten the teaching load of the individual teachers. Just recently it turned down a request on the part of teachers for a raise in pay in order to meet the increased cost of living. Negro schools, by reason of the dilapidated condition of the aged buildings, have suffered most in this regard. Likewise, Negro teachers, by reason of the teaching load being from six to eight greater on them than on the white teachers, and the Negro children, because they could not get the same kind of instruction, offered in the white schools, and on account of danger to their lives and health in some of the old buildings used for them.

"Two examples will serve to point this statement. The old Banneker building on Lucas avenue was positive menace and in danger of collapsing for a number of years before the new structure was built; and the pupils of Waring school were housed in portables on the Vashon grounds and in the old Pope School at Ewing and Laclede avenues for many years before the new War-

ing was built facing an alley on ties Committee of the Elks lodge is present site. The old Pope above mentioned, and such other school, which is over seventy-citizens as desire to join us, I have years old, is still housing a am asking the Board of Education to grant a hearing on these matters before its recess for the coming vacation.

...matters before us
...cession

b. Even though all Mid-City office applicants are Negroes, and qualified Negro persons are on the State register for employment, no Negroes are employed.

c. Negro employees, working in the U. S. division at the Mid-City office, on the second floor, are not allowed to use the regular toilet facilities provided in the building for employees.

d. The present Mid-City office manager or director, Mrs. Lillian Weinrich, was secretary to Mr.

No Mixed Teams Allowed In St. Louis City League

ST. LOUIS—Negro baseball players cannot play in the Municipal Baseball Association games although there is no law of ruling in the constitution of the association barring non-white participants.

The controversy came up when the league suspended the St. Engelbert and Sacred Heart nines for having played the Visitation team which had five Negroes in the lineup. The teams involved are members of the Catholic Youth Council, an affiliate of the Municipal Athletic Association.

The NAACP, civic organizations and the Catholic Church are fighting the un-American activities of the Muncy League. The St. Louis League is 33 years old and still stands pat on its Jim Crow policy.

The Visitation team's entry fee was sent back before the league season opened with an explanation that it "was against the policy" of the association to accept entries from mixed teams. Father Molloy of the Visitation Parish got nowhere in his plea for reinstatement of the two suspended teams and to permit his own team to continue in the league.

**Delegates Leave
Hotel In Jim
Crow Protest**

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. — Delegates to the organizational conference of the Missouri Independent Voters organization showed they themselves would actively fight discrimination as well as support candidates who would.

The Governor Clinton hotel, which housed the conference, refused to serve Negro and white delegates at the same tables.

After appeals to Governor Donnelly proved fruitless, the delegates left the hotel and flocked to a Negro hotel, the Booker T. Washington, where all delegates sat down together.

Artist Learns Of Life: The American Version

NEW YORK.—James Anderson's fondest dream was about to come true.

The young Cleveland artist recently received a formal letter from the Kansas City Art Institution and School of Design informing him that he had won second prize in the eleventh annual National High School Competition of Drawings and Paintings.

He had won, therefore, a half-year scholarship to the institute. He realized that his dreams of really becoming an artist were no longer just dreams but had strong possibilities of becoming reality.

In the midst of rejoicing and congratulations, for subsequent letters has informed him that all arrangements were being made for his admission, he was rocked by a notice from the institute telling him that the school had just learned he was a Negro and would, therefore, be quite unable to accept him as a student.

Panic stricken, Jim wrote the institute asking for the cash so that he might get the all-important training at some other school. The institute gravely replied that this was more than impossible in as much that scholarships were never given in cash. The money was donated by Kansas City business firms who carefully watched the progress of students assigned to their scholarship, taking a personal interest in progress at the institute.

At wit's end, the youth wrote the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, requesting that organization to intervene on his behalf. On Aug. 27, Assistant Special Counsel Robert L. Carter wrote to the art institute's director reviewing the sequence of events which had taken place between Anderson and the school.

Anderson forthwith received a letter from the school, informing him that the authorities had agreed to make a special dispensation in

his case and were awarding him the money equivalent of the half-year scholarship on the condition that it be used to enter some other school of art. A check for \$112.50 was enclosed.

Theatre Boycott Success, Say St. Louis Officials

By HOWARD B. WOODS
(Defender Staff Correspondent)

ST. LOUIS—Declaring that the picketing of the American theatre here had not backfired as reported last week, members of the organizations doing the picketing lashed out at an Associated Negro Press dispatch for "a misrepresentation of fact." The protest was raised after newspapers last week carried the ANP article stating that reports on the "Carmen Jones" show had grossed \$48,000 from its two weeks of the theatre's segregation seating policy, "seemed to have backfired."

David M. Grant, president of the local NAACP branch, told the Defender, the gross receipts of the show could not determine the effectiveness of the picketing. He explained that the majority of the seats for the production were sold out days in advance, and management refused to refund money after the first night. Despite the thousands of dollars, Negroes and many whites had invested in tickets, they refused to cross the picket line.

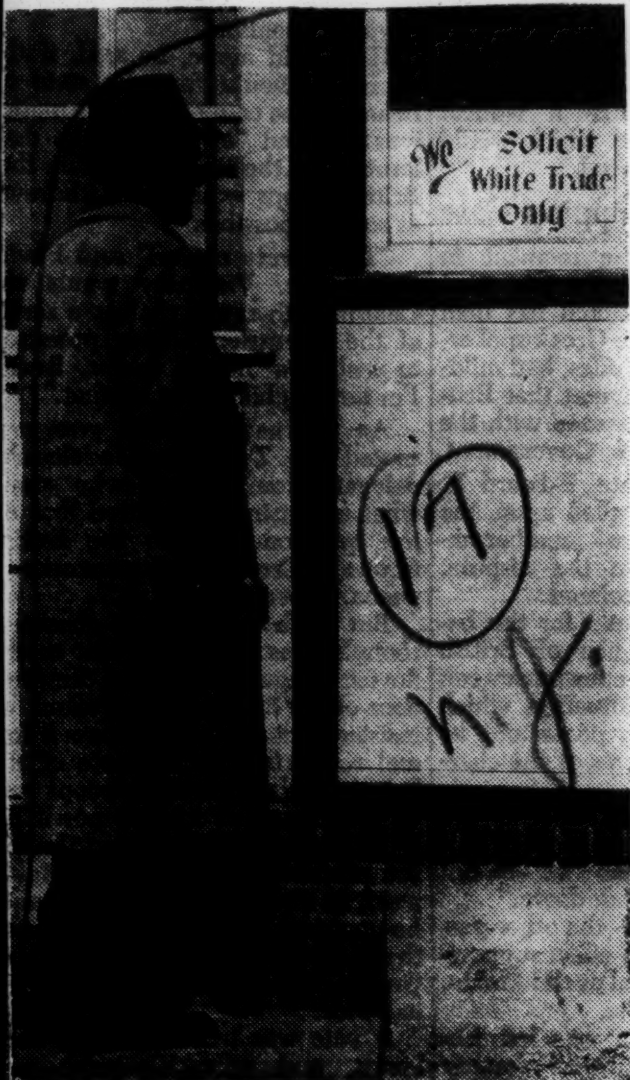
Suits have been instigated in the courts of St. Louis to force the American theatre to refund on tickets for the production, Grant said.

An ordinance has been introduced into the Board of Aldermen, which will make it a misdemeanor to refuse a refund on tickets if presented a reasonable time before a performance.

By actual count, less than 25

Negroes attended the performance of "Carmen Jones" nightly where otherwise there would have been between 400 and 500, Grant said.

He called the ANP release "irresponsible reporting."



Here's what protests in the right places can do. A PM reporter found the sign shown at left on the door of a diner in a New Jersey town several years ago. The sign was brought to the attention of the county prosecutor. The sign was gone, as at right, the next day.

2 HELD IN BIAS ROW; UNION TO SUE CAFE

Dispute Over Table for Negro
Delegates Brings Arrests at

Jersey CIO Conclave

NEW YORK TIMES

By A. H. RASKIN

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 27

Delegates to the first biennial convention of the United Public Workers of America, CIO, who spent a good part of the last week adopting resolutions against racial discrimination, began taking direct action here last night and this morning.

Thirty members of the union, which is made up of Government employees, teachers and hospital workers, were having dinner at Hackney's, one of the best-known restaurants on the Boardwalk, when another group, including two Negroes, entered the restaurant

and asked to be seated at an adjacent table. *N.Y. N.Y.*

What happened next was a matter of some dispute between the union and the restaurant management. According to James V. King, national vice president of the union and president of Mrs. Foss Baker of Lansing, Mich., its New York district, the hostess told the new arrivals she had no room. When she was reminded that New Jersey has a law prohibiting racial discrimination in restaurants, she called over the proprietor, Mr. King said, and he offered to seat the group in the rear of the huge dining hall.

4-28-46
Restaurant's Version

The restaurant's version was that the table at which the unionists had originally asked to be seated had no waitress assigned and that there was no question of discrimination involved in offering them another table. *Sunday*

In any case, the entire union delegation, including those who were already part way through their meal, stalked out of the place, shouting that it was "un-American," and formed a picket line in front of the door.

Patrolman Tim Conley, summoned to the scene, informed the group no labor dispute was at issue

and, therefore, they had no right to picket. Mr. King took violent

exception to this theory and announced that he intended to keep union and the restaurant management right on picketing. When the patrolman replied by placing him of Brooklyn, national vice president of the union and president of Mrs. Foss Baker of Lansing, Mich., its New York district, the hostess wife of a national executive board told the new arrivals she had no room. When she was reminded that New Jersey has a law prohibiting racial discrimination in restaurants, she called over the proprietor, Mr. King said, and he offered to seat the group in the rear of the huge dining hall.

Before she could comply, Patrolman Conley decided to take her into custody, too. Thereupon the entire group of thirty-five demanded that they be arrested, since they had been doing exactly the same thing as the two who had been seized.

The policeman called for police cars and all the pickets were bundled off to City Hall. There the police offered to forgive and forget, but Mr. King demanded that there be a formal dismissal or prosecution. After hasty telephone conversation with other city officials, the police booked Mr. King and Mrs. Baker on disorderly conduct charges and paroled them in \$10 bail until this morning. The others were told to go home.

Court Orders Jury Trial

Appearing at 10 A. M. before Police Recorder Albert N. Shahadi, the two unionists were accompanied by Samuel Rothbard, a union attorney from Newark, who asked the judge to order a jury trial. The court agreed and fixed bail at \$100 each. He refused to reduce the amount when Mr. Rothbard protested that this was ten times the amount of the maximum fine that was likely to be imposed even if the defendants were found guilty.

The two Negro unionists around whom the contratemps at Hackney's revolved were Eleanor Goding of New York, president of the Welfare Department local, and Ewart Guinier of New York, a national executive board member, who was discharged from the Army this week, after more than a year in the Pacific.

The UPWA executive board, meeting this afternoon, unanimously approved a resolution calling upon its legal staff to start court action against the restaurant on charges of violation of the State Civil Rights Act and against the police on charges of false arrest in behalf of all those taken to City Hall, including those freed without formal proceedings.

"There is no place in America for this Jim Crowism or discrimination," the resolution said.

CIO Union Sues Cafe For Bias

Chicago Defender
Two Policemen
Named In Suit
Sat. 5-11-46

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This city, two policemen and a restaurant accused of discrimination against Negroes were named in three counter-suits filed last week by the United Public Workers of America, CIO.

The union filed on behalf of two delegates to its recent convention there who were arrested when 40 union members started picketing a board walk restaurant which had barred two Negro delegates.

Charged with disorderly conduct and placed under \$100 bail were James V. King, Brooklyn, international vice president of the union, and Mrs. Marian Foss Baker, Lansing, Mich., wife of a union board member. *5-11-46*

Refused Service

The union's counter-suits named the proprietors of Hackney's restaurant, who refused to serve Ewart G. Guinier and Miss Eleanor Goding, both of New York City.

Guinier said that he and Miss Goding were about to join a party at a table in the restaurant when they were told by the head waitress, "Our waitresses refuse to serve colored trade here."

According to the owners of the establishment, the couple attempted to sit at a table where no waitresses had been and that they were asked to sit at another table.

Pickets Ring Cafe

More than 50 union members formed a picket line around the place and were ordered to "break it up" by Motor Patrolman Tim Connally because there was no labor dispute involved. When the pickets continued their march, Connally called the wagon and made the wholesale arrests.

Only two of the pickets were held and placed under \$100 bonds, although \$10 is the maximum required on a disorderly conduct charge. *Sat. 5-11-46*

The arresting officer testified that there were "derogatory shouts" such as: "This restaurant is un-American."

groups, but only if there are a sufficient number to make it worthwhile and then only if they "behave and are dressed properly." The committee feels this arrangement is not satisfactory. Further conferences will be held and the delegation left the council meeting determined that there will be no let up in their fight.

imperative governing bodies take a definite stand upholding laws for the protection of all citizens. Franklin Cole, a delegate, reviewed the discriminatory acts of which the rink management was guilty. Al Goldberg, chairman of the Communist Party of Bergen County, reminded the council we had just finished a costly war to prove the master-race theory was wrong. He pointed out if murder and theft were an everyday occurrence in Hackensack and were allowed to go unchecked, it would certainly be up to the council to go on record against these crimes and for some action. City Manager Carl Wright reported he has met with the rink manager and members of the committee in an effort to get the manager to understand the state laws which forbids barring Negroes. Public pressure has forced him to open matinees for all

Hackensack Council Balks at Jimcrow Fight

HACKENSACK, N. J.—A request for adoption of a resolution denouncing race discrimination is "something of an insult" and would place the body in a ridiculous light, according to members of the Hackensack City Council. This was the answer to a large delegation from the Hackensack Citizens' Committee to End Racial Discrimination, which sought council backing. The Negro and white delegation met with the council at City Hall. Oct. 21. Attorney Walter Wittman, requested the mayor for granted we support them. Wittman then cited conditions in which the South where such laws were being violated every day, making it agree to open matinees for all

Sara S. Washington Files Suits Against N.J. Taverns

Amsterdam News New York, N.Y.

Sat. 8-31-46

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (ANP)—Two civil suits filed here recently against Capt. Clarence W. Starn, owner of Starn's Sea Food restaurant and grill, adds new vigor in the local battle to abolish segregation and discrimination in Atlantic City.

The suits were filed by Madam Sara Spencer Washington, prominent civic worker and business woman and Mrs. Carita Roane under the civil rights law of the state which makes it unlawful for any resort of amusement to deny any person any of the advantages, privileges or facilities of such a place.

Legal action was brought to bear when Madam Washington and her party, which included Mrs. Roane, entered the restaurant located at the end of the boardwalk in Atlantic City for dinner and were refused service.

A criminal indictment was sought on two occasions from a grand jury convening in Atlantic City, with the result that each time the jury refused to issue an indictment. The action of the grand jury was said to have reflected the attitude of white citizens in Atlantic City, said action being aided and abetted by rumored pressure by Capt. Starn, reputedly a wealthy operator of several pleasure yachts and several enterprises in the city.

When served with notices, Capt. Starn is alleged to have said "this



SARA S. WASHINGTON is that colored case, this woman has been after me four times."

Representing the plaintiffs in the action are Meyer Peshin and Louis E. Saunders, Jersey City attorneys.

Restaurant Men Avert Elk Suits

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

SALEM—White restaurant owners on Salem's Broadway, whose ordinarily grudgingly serve oc-

speaking for himself and not as a representative of any organization, cited New Jersey statutes prohibiting discrimination. He said no civil or criminal action of legal nature was planned "in view of the country's strained race relations."

A report went out that the owners decided to close on suggestion of Mayor Walter Baker, Republican, in order to avoid recurrence of what happened to association delegates and visitors in 1942.

Then most restaurants refused to serve the Elks and civil rights actions followed. The grand jury refused to return true bills in all cases.

Former Judge William C. Hueston, grand director of education, interviewed Mayor Baker on Monday, and the executive said that the decision to close was taken by the restaurant men on their own initiative, and declared that he had nothing to do with the matter.

The mayor repeated this statement to an AFRO correspondent, and added that one restaurant, the Elite Diner, actually had closed for repairs and would be closed for about two weeks.

Delegates and visitors obtained service without difficulty at Scott's 5 and 10 Store and a drug store having limited menus and facilities for service for the throng which had swelled beyond 500 late on Tuesday.

SEEK TO END SEGREGATION IN N.J. SHOWS

The Tribune Washington, D.C.

Sat. 8-24-46

EAST ORANGE, N. J. (NNPA).—City Council last Monday night was asked to sponsor a move to end seating segregation based on color in the city's theaters. The plea was made by William H. Jones of 26 North Oratton Parkway, who charged that three of East Orange's four motion picture houses practice discrimination.

He asked that councils motion picture committee arrange a meeting between theatre owners and representatives of the city's colored population to discuss the subject. The matter was referred to the motion picture committee.

"It is embarrassing for me and for my friends to bring up this subject, but we do not like to go into a theater and be told we must sit in a certain section when the sign outside states one price for all," Jones said.

Negroes, Whites Clash In N.J.

Chicago, Ill.

SWEDSBORO, N. J. — Two hundred Negroes and whites were involved in a brief free for all scuffle this week after a group of Negroes walked into the "reserved for white" section of Andro restaurant here and demanded service.

The abortive scuffle resulted almost immediately, as restless groups of men gathered in the streets, in a manner reminiscent of similar crowds in the South.

New Jersey police, called to quell the disturbance, said the street groups were quiet, but appeared to be "waiting for something to happen."

RACE BIAS CHARGES FILED

The Times New York, N.Y.

Palisades Park Is Accused of Barring Negroes From Pool

Mon. 8-26-46

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 24—Charges that the management of the Palisades Amusement Park is violating the New Jersey Civil Rights Act by refusing to admit Negroes to the park swimming pool through a subterfuge have been filed with the Bergen County grand jury, it was announced today by James A. Major, counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union.

notice that he had been misinformed, but that the matter would be investigated.

PREJUDICE TAUGHT IN DIAPER-WEARING STAGE

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 7-27-46

NEW YORK—Forgetting that crawling babies do not discriminate because of race, creed or color, the National Institute of Daiper Services last week barred Negro babies from its eighth annual Baby Crawling Derby at Palisades Park in New Jersey.

Attempting to get at the source of this "basic" education in the "American way," the interracial Modern Infants Nursery questioned Promoter Sidney Schactman as to who was responsible for the biased contest. Schactman passed the buck to what he termed the park's ruling.

Palisades Park has gathered a notorious record on its discriminatory practices in the past, and only in the last few years have colored citizens gained equal access to its facilities.

"It's pretty low when they have to start their discriminating at the baby level," commented Mrs. Sally Gross, one of the mothers. "No wonder the world is so full of prejudiced people when the blame lies probably on their parents who raised them on bigotry, instead of milk and how to grow up to be useful citizens."

Seek To Abolish N.J. Segregation In Its Theatres

Amsterdam News New York, N.Y.

Sat. 8-31-46

EAST ORANGE, N. J. (NNPA)—City Council last Monday night was asked to sponsor a move to end seating segregation based on color in the city's theatres. The plea was made by William H. Jones of 26 North Oratton Parkway, who charged that three of East Orange's four motion picture houses practice discrimination in seating.

Jones, who declared he was speaking for himself and not as a representative of any organization, cited New Jersey status prohibiting discrimination. He said no civil or criminal action of legal nature was planned "in view of the country's strained race relations."

He asked that council's motion picture committee arrange a meeting between theatre owners and representatives of the city's colored population to discuss the subject. The matter was referred to the motion picture committee.

"It is embarrassing for me and for my friends to bring up this subject, but we do not like to go into a theatre and be told we must sit in a certain section when the sign outside states one price for all," Jones said.

New Jersey Park Revives Former Anti-Negro Policies

The Defender Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK — In defiance of New Jersey's civil rights statute, Palisades Amusement Park, at Newark, again instituted recently a policy of discrimination against Negroes, despite earlier assurances

CIO Sues Atlantic City Restaurant

The Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON.

The United Public Workers of America, CIO, announced last Thursday that it had filed suits against Hackney's Seafood Restaurant of Atlantic City for discrimination against two colored delegates to the union's convention there on Apr. 26.

The suits have been filed under the New Jersey Civil Rights Law on behalf of Miss Eleanor Goding, president of the union's Public Welfare Board in New York City, and Ewart Guinier, also of New York City, a war veteran and international executive board member.

Thomas Richardson, international vice-president, made the announcement at the convention of the New Jersey State Association of Colored Women in Atlantic City. The union has also filed charges of false arrest against the Atlantic City Police Department.

A park official added that the management had no control over barred from the pool. Although the swimming pool which was neither of the two parties who witnessed the discrimination saw any for a concession leased for several years, and that the discrimination was not broken, and that the Mrs. Halpin said they make up no intention of about 10 per cent of the custom on all others. He was evasive on all others. He refused to identify the concessionaire. The women discovered that Negroes could not buy pool tickets at the general admission gate, where they are also sold. Despite this, Mrs. Anna Halpin, park manager insisted that Negroes are not

Harlem Hotel Bars Mixed Couple

Baltimore, Md.
NEW YORK —

Accusing the Braddock Hotel, 2348 Eighth Ave., of refusing to admit interracial couples, Thomas Jones, attorney, is preparing to file charges of discrimination against the hotel management on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Cooper, 1559 Madison Ave.

Mrs. Cooper, white, a bookkeeper for the Downtown Community School, and her husband, "Mickey," the orchestra leader, went to the Braddock last Sunday night as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Heavy Swain, residents at the hotel.

Swain is a musician in Eddie Vincent's man dat the Zanzibar Club; and he and his wife, Leila, are friends of the Coopers.

Blocked at the Elevator

Upon reaching the elevator in the lobby, Mrs. Cooper was told by a hotel employee that she couldn't go up, but that her husband could. The Coopers refused to be separated and Mr. Cooper showed his marriage certificate to prove that they were married.

An officer in the lobby, looked over the papers and said he didn't care what papers he showed . . . they just couldn't go up together.

Immediately, the Coopers went to the local police precinct and reported the matter to the desk sergeant. *Afro-American*

Jim Crow in Reverse

"This is some sort of discrimination in reverse," Thomas Jones, their attorney, told the AFRO. "It's a shameful thing, and our firm of interracial lawyers has been fighting against such discriminatory practices."

"We are now in the process of checking with the State Civil Rights law to see if this incident falls within the scope of discrimination." *Baltimore, Md.*

According to that law, there is a \$500 fine or one year in jail, maximum, for every such violation. However, it applies to people who seek admission to a public place and are refused.

Law to Clarify Issue

The Coopers were not seeking admission as hotel residents, but were invited there as guests. That alters the situation and is why Jones must clarify the issue to find out whether it falls within the law as it now stands. *Sat. 11-2-46*

"If we can't prosecute according to the Civil Right Law," he said, "we shall do everything in our power to see that legislation to cover such discriminatory practices is passed. This is another brand of jim crowism."

Swimming Pool Case

Jones is best remembered for his victory over the Hotel St. George swimming pool recently, which had been discriminating

against colored citizens for years.

When he threatened to take the case to court under the same Civil Rights Law, the hotel management agreed in a written statement that it would discontinue its jim crow practice, provided he withdraw his suit.

Jones withdrew his case and thus far, there have been no further incidents of discrimination at the pool. However, he laments the fact that colored patrons still do not take advantage of this by using the pool's facilities.

He stated that the only way to break down barriers is to follow up any gains by immediate action, and not be subjected to fear, timidity and thoughts of possible humiliation.

Get Merited Honor

Amsterdam News

By NORA HOLT

New York

SOPHIE MAYNARD is a young graduate with pride, ambition and stars in her eyes, but the day she sat in the principal's office, her heart was sad because she had been hurt.

She protested with vehemence against the gross injustice that had been done her when an original poster which she designed for the program of the Tenth Anniversary Opera Festival of her graduate school of Music and Art was accepted and used, but credit given to a white student.

The tactful principal made calm statements of ignorance of the situation, and promised to make investigations concerning the error, and would do what he could to alleviate her distress and disappointment.

But she was not placated. She tried hard to be indignant, even insolent, because she had been compelled to wait through three class periods to see the principal, and inside her heart was breaking ere long she placed her hands to her face and sobbed. For there in black and white for historical records of the Board of Education would ever be the name of another child, Manuel Santos, given a place of honour that should rightly have belonged to her.

Santos had submitted a design that was turned down, and strangely enough it was Manuel who in deep sympathy told her of the mistake, that even he could not understand.

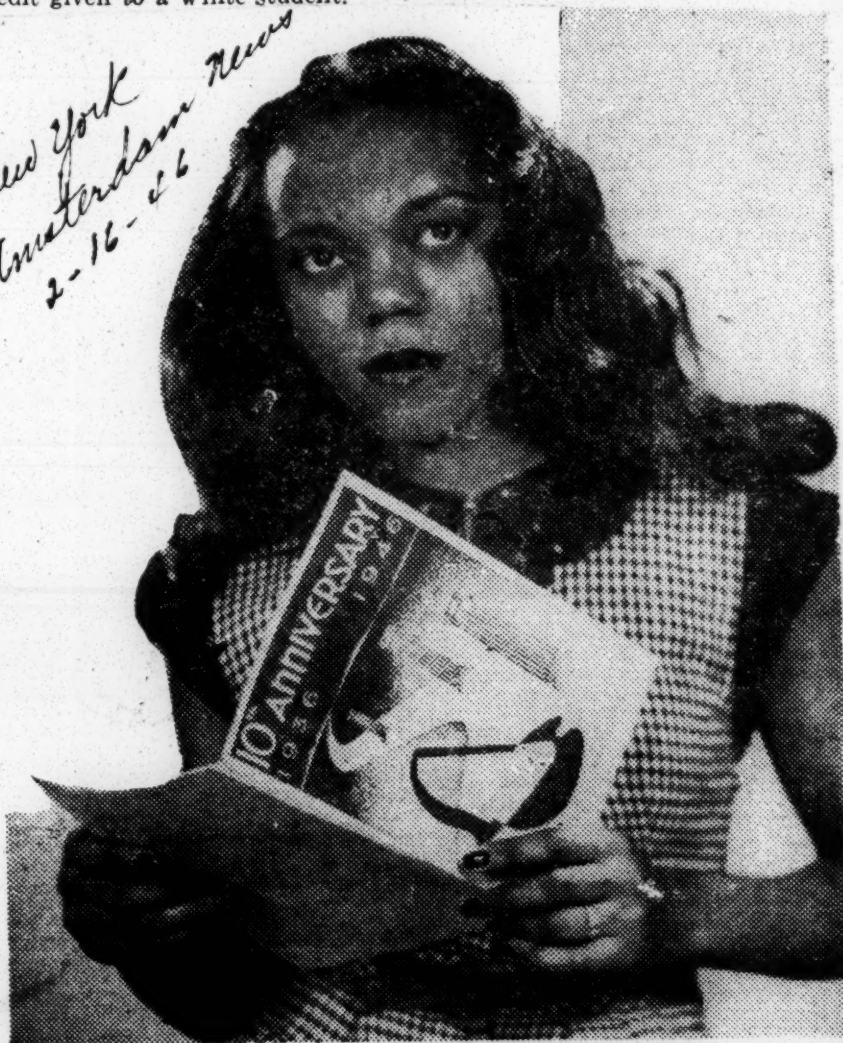
Somewhere between the acceptance of her design and the final printing of the programs the error had occurred. But unlike the debacle of Pearl Harbor no investigation was made and no one seemed to know where to place the finger, if an effort was really made. Who made up the programs and read the proofs? Did some prejudiced individual consider the occasion too significant to give that honour to a Negro child?

In bold letters was the printed statement, "The program cover design is by Manuel Santos," when it should have been, Sophie Maynard.

The Festival was an auspicious occasion, sponsored by 76 outstanding educators, musicians, architects and civic leaders, approved by the Board of Education, but not a Negro among them. What an honour to have listed the name of the young Negro girl whose artistic cover design graced the program.

After several futile interviews, Sophie's mother went to the principal, Dr. Benjamin M. Steigman, and asked that the mistake be corrected and he said he would see that a correction would appear in the school journal, "Overtone" and gave her a letter explaining the mix-up, which said in part: "We are glad to rectify this error in fairness to this fine conscientious girl who contributed so much to make our program effective."

Sophie Maynard, 17, who graduated from Music and Art High School February 5, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Maynard, 460 West 147 Street. She majored in art and in her senior year entered the commercial class of poster art. Her school work has always



SOPHIE MAYNARD: A recent graduate of the High School of Music and Art is holding the original program cover she designed for the school's Tenth Anniversary Festival Opera and the credit given to a white student. After indignant protestations, the principal, Dr. Benjamin H. Steigman gave her mother, Mrs. William Maynard, a letter explaining that Sophie was the designer and acknowledging that an error had been made.

been exemplary. At Stitt she carried an A average in all studies including math and science and in 8B for 30 years, is suing the town's plumbing inspector for \$5,000 damages for being obstinate about giving him a license, it was reported this week.

Mrs. Maynard, a prominent worker in civic and charity affairs, is the mother of six girls, two married, four of whom were popular in sports and selected to attend the Finland Olympic Games when the war broke out. Emmy Lou, the youngest, attends Julia Richman, and is a soprano in the Glee Club.

Sophie will enter either Howard University or Cornell this fall to study medicine.

**Would-be plumber
sues for \$5,000**

NEW YORK—(WDL)—Thomas

The inspector is Thomas Malone, who reportedly punched Williams in the eye and growled, "I am not going to give a damn nigger a plumbing license." Earlier, Malone had tried to bar Williams by telling him there was a \$40 examination and license fee, although Williams was told by the local water commissioner that the total fee was \$5.

N.Y. Athletic Club Lights Turned Out After JC Fails

*Also American Sat 4-6-46
Baltimore, Md.*

NEW YORK — Attempts by a member of the New York Athletic Club's board of governors to prevent two men from participating in a discussion at the club's offices, 7th Ave. and 59th St., failed after the members decided to continue the meeting in darkness after the lights were put out.

The man who tried unsuccessfully to eject them was identified as Hamilton C. Rickaby, an attorney with offices at 120 Broadway, and described as a man of about 60 or more.

The two men were John Hunt and James Hooey, the latter a city patrolman.

2nd Meeting at Club

Elliott Odell, advertising manager of True Magazine, which rented the space and sponsored the meeting, at which the magazine was discussed, told the AFRO that this was the second such meeting held at the Club and attended by colored people.

"Why, for heaven's sake, the thirty white persons present never gave two thoughts about having two colored men at this session," Mr. Odell explained to the AFRO.

"The forum was conducted by Richard Marville, of a magazine research firm employed by 'True.'"

"Mr. Hooey and Mr. Hunt came in and introduced themselves to the speaker, and the meeting started."

Uses Epithet in Order

Just then, Rickaby walked in and demanded in whose name the space had been rented and was told by Mr. Odell that his magazine had rented it.

According to Mr. Odell, Rickaby looked around and sighted the colored men, and said, "You've got to get those damned stinking n...s out of here in five minutes, or we'll turn off the lights."

Although the advertising official pointed out to Rickaby that the hall was legitimately rented and paid for, and that the meeting was private Rickaby refused to listen to reason.

Group Resentful

Continuing, Mr. Odell said, "When Rickaby came in and made his announcement, a wave of indignation swept over all the people present, and they, as well as myself, turned to the two colored men and apologized for what happened."

"I am sure that it would not have made any difference to any of the other 4 or 5 thousand members of the Athletic Club... but to Rickaby, it did."

Rickaby then proceeded to repeat his announcement that the lights would go out in five minutes. All the participants at the

meeting voted to continue, even in darkness, rather than have the colored men leave.

In Darkness Two Hours

Rickaby then had an electrician switch off part of the lights in the hall, and later cords for a ceiling light were ripped out.

Making use of matches and cigarette lighters, the meeting went on in total darkness for two hours. Rickaby, still hanging around, interrupted at one point to warn that anyone who got hurt in the darkness did so at his own risk.

After the meeting, the others present expressed their regrets to Hooey and Hunt that such a thing had occurred.

"I'm glad we were able to continue that meeting, anyway," Odell declared and revealed, that he has received no word from the NYAC since the incident.

Meanwhile, Rickaby refused to issue any comment from his law offices or see reporters.

The NYAC also refused to make any statements about the incident, hoping that it will be quickly forgotten and not prove to be too much of a source of embarrassment to its influential members.

N. J. Hospital Bars Negroes From Staff

CAMDEN, N. J. — (ANP) — Charging the County Hospital in Lakeland, N. J., with a discriminatory policy in its refusal to appoint Negro doctors and nurses to the all-white staff, despite a staff shortage, the Camden branch of the NAACP last week protested the stand in a letter to the board of free-holders of the county as "un-democratic and un-American."

The Camden NAACP rose up in protest when Miss Gladys Brown, a registered nurse and native of Camden, was denied appointment by Howard Wescott, free-holder in charge of Lakeland hospital. Advised by Wescott to take up the matter with Camden County Medical Society, the Camden NAACP was told that the group had no jurisdiction over staff appointments.

court, secured a judgment against Garbet. The grocer then appealed to the Ohio Supreme Court stating that the civil rights law is unconstitutional as applied to a purely private business.

Ohio Civil Rights Law Under Fire Brief Filed in Defense

NEW YORK — The NAACP on Nov. 30, filed a brief in the Supreme Court of Ohio counter-attacking the efforts of reactionary forces to hold unconstitutional the Civil Rights Law which requires that a retail store sell to colored people without discrimination. In the case of Claude Wright (colored) vs. Thomas M. Garbet, the former went into Garbet's grocery store in Cleveland to buy a bottle of milk and was refused. He brought suit and in the lower

N. Y. Athletic Club Rips Out Lights

P.M. New York, N.Y.

In Move to Oust Negroes at Forum

7-3-28-46

Meeting Continues

In Darkness, Aided by Matches, Lighters

By GERALD BLANK

Tuesday evening a group of 32 readers of *True* magazine were meeting in a room at the New York Athletic Club, Central Park South and Seventh Ave. A choleric member of the club's board of governors, poking his head in and noticing that two of the group were Negroes, tried to force their ejection by having the room lights cut off. The meeting continued in the dark.

That is the substance of a story told by Elliott Odell, advertising manager of *True* magazine, which rented the room, and substantiated by several members of the group, who telephoned PM yesterday.

James Hooey, 221 W. 52d St., a New York City policeman wearing plain clothes, and John Hunt, of the same address, both Negroes, were among the 32 readers who turned up at the magazine's invitation to discuss *True's* contents. The forum was conducted by Richard Manville, of a magazine research firm employed by *True*.

Just as the session was about to get under way, Odell said, a large, florid man, later identified as Hamilton C. Rickaby, one of the NYAC's board of governors, walked in.

Rickaby demanded to know in whose name the meeting-room had been rented. Odell explained that *True* had rented it.

"Well," Rickaby is reported by Odell to have said, "you've got to get those God-damned, stinking niggers out of here in five minutes, or we'll turn off the lights."

Odell says he tried to remonstrate with Rickaby, pointing out the hall had been legitimately rented and that this was a private meeting.

Rickaby repeated his demand. Odell, continuing to protest, said: "I'm not a member of the NYAC, but—"

"You're damned right you're not a member," Rickaby broke in.

"I'm awfully glad I'm not, under these conditions," Odell said.

Further argument settled nothing. Rickaby told Odell the lights would go out in five minutes. A poll of the people at the meeting showed them unanimously in favor of continuing in the darkness if necessary. Rickaby sent up an electrician who switched off the lights along the

side of the room, leaving only the light in the middle of the ceiling still on. Five minutes later another electrician ripped out the wires of the ceiling circuit.

Using matches and cigaret lighters, the *True* readers continued their meeting for an hour and a half. At one point Rickaby returned and warned that if anyone got hurt in the darkness it would be at his own risk.

At the end of the meeting, most of the people attending expressed their regrets to the two Negroes that the incident had occurred. Three of them telephoned PM yesterday to confirm Odell's version of the story. 7-3-28-46

Fawcett Publications, which publishes *True*, is the world's largest publisher of monthly magazines. Their list includes *Motion Picture*, *Movie Story*, *Today's Woman*, *Startling Detective* and others.

Rickaby, a white-haired, red-faced man of about 60, is a lawyer with an office on the 32d floor of 120 Broadway. When I called there yesterday to inquire about the incident, he sent word through his secretary that as far as he was concerned there was no incident at the NYAC clubhouse the preceding evening, and that in any case he had no statement to make.

Frank S. Sieverman, Jr., president of the club's board of governors, said no statement would be made by him either personally or on behalf of the club.

Protest Jim Crow

At Lisner Hall P.M.

New York, N.Y. Fri

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare has filed protests with the Board of Trustees of George Washington University against the exclusion Wednesday night of Negroes seeking to attend a performance of the *Ballet of America* at the university's new Lisner Auditorium.

Clark Foreman, Conference president, strongly denounced attempts by university officials to excuse the action as "conforming to local practice." He pointed out that the auditorium was constructed with philanthropic funds and functions on a tax-exempt basis. 10-11-46

"Even Constitution Hall under the administration of the Daughters of the American Revolution does not exclude Negroes from the audience," he emphasized.

Sorority Chapter's Stand

Chicago Defender

Violates New York Bias Rule

Chicago Ill.

NEW YORK

Hunter College chapter of Alpha Xi Delta Sorority, tacitly supporting the discriminatory policy of its parent organization, found itself in hot water this week with the governing body of New York's tax-supported colleges.

The chapter has failed to take any action against the national body despite the fact it put the University of Vermont unit on probation because it pledged a Negro co-ed.

Failing to disassociate itself from the ruling of the parent organization, the Hunter chapter found it was in conflict with the Board of Higher Education's by-laws relating to extra-curricula activities, which states: 5-11-46

"No group with a program against religion in general or against the religion of a particular group or any race shall be permitted to organize."

When reminded of this section of the law, Hunter and board officials were put on the spot because no similar situation has faced them. A spokesman for the board admitted:

"Frankly, I do not know what the next step is. Nothing like this has ever come up."

A dean at Hunter, unaware of the by-law's existence, declared, "Club and societies are not permitted to discriminate on the basis of religion, but nothing has been said about race." 5-11-46

That the sorority has incorporated a ban on Negroes in its national constitution, several of the members admitted.

Following the pledging of Crystal Malone, only Negro co-ed at the University of Vermont, it was learned that the new ban on Negroes was added after a poll had been taken of active chapters and alumnae groups.

The ban has received approval of Alpha Xi Delta's national officers. David Embury, New York lawyer, speaking for Mrs. Bererly Robinson, national president, of Washington, D. C., declared:

"It would be fair to say the sorority did not welcome Negroes."

On the other hand, Dr. Henrietta Tichy, adviser to Hunter's Panhellenic Association, and member of Alpha Xi Delta, expressed disapproval of the sorority's stand on the Negro issue. She asserted in a letter to the national president Feb. 1:

"Not for a moment should we consider closing our circle to a chosen girl because of race. That way lie ghettos and concentration camps, war and hideous ravages of wars—hatred and chaos."

An amendment limiting membership to whites had been voted down, declared Frances Anderson, president of the New York chapter. The new eligibility rules, she added, are now "just against Negro members." 5-11-46

Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, wrote Mrs. Robinson, urging her to rescind the action taken against the University of Vermont chapter.

MEANEST EVENT OF YEAR:

Diaper Derby Bars Negro Babies

"For whites only" was the order of the day at the eighth annual baby crawling derby sponsored at Palisades Park Wednesday by the National Institute of Diaper Services.

White parents connected with the interracial Modern Infants Nursery, 420 W. 144th St., angrily refused to enter their babies when the discriminatory rule was revealed.

Promoter Sidney Schachtman had visited the nursery to request contestants. First, nursery director Mrs. Florence Volney Hart said, he explained that the ban on colored infants was imposed by the sponsors. Later, in front of a mother, Mrs. Sally Gross, he put the blame on the Palisades Amusement Park.

"It is just terrible that they should bring discrimination down to a baby derby," Mrs. Gross exclaimed. "We wouldn't care to have anything to do with that."

"When they discriminate against kids in cradles that's falling pretty low," commented Lt. Comdr. Victor A. Johnson, another parent.

Cafe Bars Negroes, Closed

Chicago Defender

By Pastor's Picket Line

KENIA, Ohio—Led by a young Baptist minister, a picket line was instrumental last week in closing a restaurant refusing to serve Negroes.

Rev. S. Ames Brackeen, militant pastor of the Zion Baptist Church, led the fight against Isaly's Restaurant, and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Paul E. Rogers, manager, for alleged violation of the state's civil rights law.

City Prosecutor Marcus E. Sheup, however, flatly stated he would "issue no warrant" for the arrest of the manager on these grounds because he felt the case could not be won in court.

Minister Threatened

Reverend Brackeen then requested that the prosecutor issue a warrant against Rogers for criminal action after the restaurant manager had threatened the minister and another picket with a rifle. The warrant was issued when this accusation was made by the pastor.

When Rogers appeared in Judge Altman's police court, he denied the charges, stating that he was not pointing his rifle at Reverend Brackeen and the other picket, but only followed his wife's request to remove the gun from behind the counter to the basement of the restaurant.

In rendering his decision, Judge Altman declared Rogers not guilty because of the lack of evidence. Sheup would not prosecute the defendant.

An appeal to bring action against Sheup for his refusal to prosecute Rogers was carried to the Attorney General's office by Reverend Brackeen. The minister was informed by an assistant that the city prosecutor "could not be forced to do his job."

Aroused citizens this week blasted city and state officials for their failure to uphold the state's civil rights laws. In the meantime, a welfare league has been organized to fight action against City Prosecutor Sheup. The league also declared it would fight the wave of racial discrimination which threatens Ohio.

AKRON FIGHTS JIMCROW RESTAURANTS

AKRON, Ohio—The Akron Council on Race Relations has started a campaign to break Jimcrow practices in local restaurants.

Jimcrow in the theatres has been broken down for several years here, but very little headway has been made in eating establishments.

The Civil Liberties and Law Enforcement Committee of the Council has already visited Goodrich Lo-

Ohio Editor Sues Civil Violators

CLEVELAND—Edward Hock, owner of a restaurant in Baybridge, Ohio, was arrested recently on a charge of discrimination.



EUGENE F. CHEEKS, publisher and editor, had obtained a warrant for his arrest for refusing to serve him.

This is the fourth time Mr. Cheeks has obtained warrants for violators of Ohio's Civil Rights Law, the first being for a waitress who refused to serve him at the Great Lakes Exposition, which resulted in each concession sign-ing a non-discriminatory agreement.

Delegates Get Taste of Jim Crow in Ohio

CINCINNATI—Members of America's No. 1 organization in the fight against segregation and racial discrimination found themselves

victims of these twin evils last week during the annual convention of the NAACP.

The downtown Gibson and Netherland Plaza Hotels, which accepted the delegates as guests, found its white waiters suddenly "taking sick leave" whenever NAACP members came into the dining room. The hotels in desperation resorted to the use of bus girls to serve the delegates with the explanation "we are giving you special service by your own people."

The eating problem became further intensified when several restaurants in the neighborhood of Emory Auditorium simply closed their doors while the convention was in session. This was the strategy used two weeks ago at Salem, N.J., during a State Elks' convention.

A protest to management of the two hotels brought a promise that the recalcitrant waiters would either be disciplined or discharged. Theodore M. Berry, president of the local NAACP, hinted of prosecution under the State's civil rights act.

Later, the Hotel and Restaurant Workers' International, AFL, through its local representative, Fred H. Rasser, declaring that he would confer with the waiters, said that their action was "not premeditated."

NAACP Secretary Walter White and his wife, who were registered at the Netherlands Plaza, were given courteous service by the waiters, who appeared to resent the presence of only those delegates with darker skins.

ing a non-discriminatory agree-

ment.

Sat. 10-26-46

Delegates Get

Taste of Jim

Crow in Ohio

Saturday 7-6-46

Cincinnati

Members of

America's No. 1

organization in

the fight against

segregation and

racial discrimination

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when a restaurant

near Goodrich

refused to let a

Negro worker sit

at the counter to

eat sandwiches he

had just purchased.

The Akron

Council on Race

Relations heard

a report on the

case by Attorney

Thelma C. Furry

and voted to or-

ganize public support

in the prosecu-

tion of the restaurant

owner.

'JIM CROW' RESTING ON NEGRO PARLEY

New York Times
New York N.Y.

Delegates Report That Several Restaurants Near Meeting Place Suspend Services

Fri. 6-28-46

CIVIL RIGHTS INVOLVED

Cincinnati Leader Exacts Promise That Recalcitrants Will Be Disciplined

By GEORGE STREATOR

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CINCINNATI, June 27—Jim Crow came to rest on the shoulders of the officials and guests of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today, when several downtown restaurants and a chain of smaller ones in the vicinity of Emory Auditorium suspended services.

Beginning last night, the Gibson and Netherland Plaza Hotels which accepted Negro guests found its waiters, men and women, "taking sick leave" whenever a Negro came into the dining room. The hotels resorted to the use of Negro bus girls to serve Negro guests—"special service by one of your own people."

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the association and his party were given "special service" last night, but correspondents for the New York Herald Tribune and THE NEW YORK TIMES and others objected. Today, Theodore M. Berry, Cincinnati Negro lawyer, obtained a promise from the hotels and the unions that the recalcitrant waiters would be disciplined, if not discharged.

Earlier today, the association announced that it would discuss with the hotels the matter of their executives who were denied services, but when Mr. Berry entered the discussion from the angle of Cincinnati civil liberties, he assumed the right to speak for the newspaper correspondents as well.

Discipline Is Promised

The Hotel and Restaurant Workers International, American Federation of Labor, through its local representative, Fred H. Rasser, told the association council that the affair was "not premeditated."

He promised to "discipline" waiters who refused to serve Negroes, it was stated. It was said that Walter White, secretary of the association, and Mrs. White,

registered at the Netherland Plaza, have not experienced discrimination in any form.

The association itself received from its members and officials sharp criticism on its handling of the veterans problems.

Capt. E. Frederic Morrow of New York City said that the N. A. A. C. P. "had not done the job it should have done for the nearly one million Negroes enrolled in the armed forces." He stated:

"If the N. A. A. C. P., which has accepted contributions from thousands of soldiers during the war, cannot accept its responsibilities toward them during the peace, then this money has been accepted under conditions other than honorable."

Captain Morrow's remarks evoked considerable applause, especially from the younger element of veterans and from some organization officials who sat near the platform. This was called evidence that "the next generation" of N. A. A. C. P. officials were calling for "a new deal."

At the same session, Frank S. Horne of the Federal Housing Agency and O'Brien Boldt of Philadelphia held that the association had an obligation to Negroes "other than legal action" and called for political alertness.

Tells of Conditions in North

Mr. Boldt said that it was well within the power of the association "to put the heat on Mayors and City Councils everywhere" instead of waiting for long drawn out legal cases to improve the housing situation. He said that Negroes in the North are "victims of shameful conditions and are forced to occupy houses that are neglected and milked for all they are worth." In addition to this, "the Hitlerites say that Negroes create slums," he added.

Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers, Congress of Industrial Organizations, issued a statement prepared for tonight's meeting which read:

"It is easier to fight the master race theory with guns in Berlin than with the tools of peace in Columbia, Tenn."

"The UAW-CIO has fought and continues to fight against discrimination and intolerance whenever and wherever it is encountered and in whatever form it appears. We fight against discrimination in employment, we fight against political discrimination in the form of the poll tax, we fight against the segregation of minorities in slums and ghettos."

Stall On Anti-Bias Ordinance

Chicago, Ill.
Table Cleveland

Beach park without the danger of having your heads

being bashed in."

Three public hearings have been held on the controversial issue, with more than 50 civic, political and church groups endorsing the anti-Jim Crow measure.

One of the front line campaigners is Frank Baldau, executive secretary of the Community Relations board, who pointed out to the councilman, four of whom are Negroes, that "You City Council-

men could not have an outing at

Euclid Beach park last summer, when Negroes were barred from dancing, swimming, and skating, and interracial groups were entirely barred.

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Defaming Oklahoma

The Black Dispatch

Oklahomans moan and groan when they read "Grapes of Wrath" and "Catalogue," both of which accurately interpret certain sub-standard conditions existing in the "Land of the Fair Gods." There is much lamentation and distress when such skeletons are dragged from the family closet and paraded to view. Patrotic Sooners shout in newspaper columns and in public speech of the disgrace and misrepresentation such allegedly false propaganda brings to the prairies stretching south from Coffeyville to the Red River.

But what are native Oklahomans going to do, and what can they say, when the representatives of a Christian university in the capital of Oklahoma, solemnly declares to the citizens of California that law and order is at so low an ebb in this commonwealth that mob violence is eminent, which they are powerless to prevent, if two Negro football players appear in action and uniform on the gridiron campus of the Oklahoma City college? *Oklahoma City, Okla.*

This is no outsider, no carpet-bagger, or someone unauthorized to make this statement respecting law and order in Oklahoma. On this occasion we have the authorities of a Christian university taking this position, and no assembly of mere words can do away with this fact. Oklahomans, residing at this time in Oklahoma, and having administrative control of a great Methodist college, are responsible for the assertion that if Negro football players appear in the lineup for Fresno State college the university authorities will refuse to be responsible for the safety of the Negro participants. They agree, when protest is made, to allow the Negro players to participate, but hang the threat of lawlessness, which they hint pervades the Oklahoma community, over the entire proceedings. The Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce should be highly enraged. *Sat. 10-19-46*

Now since a great Christian university defames, rather than defends, the good name of Oklahoma, the Black Dispatch will step into the breach attempting to place Oklahomans in a far better light. Oklahoma does offer a liberal atmosphere where Negroes and whites can freely engage in athletic sports together, and under such conditions there is not the slightest, or shall we say, remotest, sign of mob violence. Oklahoma's white and black citizens are decent men and women of good fellowship. It is only the laws in Oklahoma that are backward, archaic and immoral.

Shades of Hallie Richardson and Pepper Martin of baseball fame! Oklahoma City whites and blacks across the years have been engaging in interracial athletic sports from a half-score of sand lots to the municipal auditorium. Surely the discipline around a sand lot should be a fairly good index to innate good fellowship and racial understanding, even if the mob does allegedly lurk around under the eaves of church steeples. Pepper Martin will tell any American that back in the good old days before he became nationally known that he organized the white boys attending Central High in Oklahoma City, and on the then bare lots where the state highway patrol has its offices on 23rd street, west of the capitol building, those fine Oklahoma City white boys in friendly tussle and struggle matched their wits weekly against the black boys off "Deep 2," on the sand lot baseball diamond there. Pepper Martin learned how to become a national champion baseball player, matching wits with black boys in Oklahoma City, and the record shows there was never a row or a scap during those friendly interracial tangles. That's how "Pepper" learned to be an outstanding and internationally known Oklahoman. He had to learn his Christianity and cosmopolitanism out of range of the white church, en-

gaged in Sunday afternoon sandlot baseball.

Everyone in Oklahoma City knows that the "Black Steers," managed by F. T. Alexander, a Negro tailor in Oklahoma City, and Hallie Richardson, played during the war months in the state baseball tournament. There were two Negro teams in that tournament who in addition to playing white teams right here in Oklahoma City, engaged in neighborly contest with other white teams in small towns of Oklahoma. There was never a fight or quarrel, and regardless of who won or lost there was nothing observable but neighborliness and pleasant banter. Why should anyone, or any representative of a religious organization attempt to say that Negro football players coming to Oklahoma City, would be in danger of their lives, and the situation is so grave a Christian university would fear to offer protection.

Now, let's go to the municipal auditorium. Every basketball fan in Oklahoma knows that the Langston university baseball team recently clashed with the Kansas City All Stars (white) in this city-owned structure, and that thousands of both races witnessed these democratic and friendly matches without a sign of trouble. Perhaps the church folk stayed away from these affairs, but most of the gamblers, black and white, attended, won and lost some money, without anyone getting killed or maimed. The only sign of a mob was exhibited at the doors of the auditorium where black and white alike frantically sought entry. Both races mobbed the ticket-takers and sat down democratically together to see a good game. No one was interested in segregation and jim crow that night.

Race prejudice is the great challenge to the white church. It is the shame of religion that jim crow as we view it today was born in the segregated pew where the slaveholder forced his bondmen to listen to distortion of the Holy Writ. In Oklahoma City, brotherhood and good fellowship reeks in gobs among those we term the common masses. They practice the Golden Rule; among them democracy is showing signs of growth and vigor. The only place where one finds the threat of mob violence and racial chauvinism is on the doorsteps of the Holy Tabernacle.

NO SEATS FOR INDIANS AND NEGROES" AT CITY AUDITORIUM

Mysterious Author Of Exclusion Order Still In Hiding

SRO Sign Jam-Packs 6000-Seat City Building

ONLY TWO NEGROES ARE ACCOMMODATED

"I have orders to NOT sell any tickets to Indians and Negroes," said Heinie Hoffman, ticket seller at the Veazy Drug box office for the Phil Philtray All-Girls orchestra, about 1 p. m. Sunday when a colored customer attempted to purchase seats for the Sunday night broadcast performance held in Municipal auditorium, March 24.

The reported subtle scheme to bar Negroes from the tax-paid auditorium was flashed to the Black Dispatch Sunday from noon until mid-afternoon by fully a hundred persons, many of whom came from towns 75 to one hundred miles away to hear the stellar group of girl musicians. At one time, City Editor Whitby, had two irate complainants on the telephone at once and a third phone was threatening to bang-off the wall. It too was an excited would-be patron who had been insulted by the downtown agent Hoffman.

In the meantime, Veazy Drug No. 1, was contacted and gave the Black Dispatch information that the agent on duty for the last two hours was named Heinie Hoffman.

The call was switched to Hoffman who acknowledged his identity and admitted stating to "any number of Negroes that orders were given to NOT sell tickets to Indians and Negroes!"

The Black Dispatch then asked the name of the individual who gave such orders, in order to contact the person, but Hoffman answered, "Well, I don't know his name, it was somebody with the show." When told by this officed that it was very unusual for a troupe, working under an advanced posted cash bond, to be interested in who bought the tickets, Hoffman still insisted that some mysterious person connected with the famed Hour of Charm broadcast, gave an order to NOT

sell tickets to Indians and Negroes. *Sat 4-6-46*

After an hour's lapse of time the Black Dispatch contacted one of the auditorium's private promoters, Mr. Boyle, of the BOYLE & HEAD AGENCY.

When told of Mr. Heinie Hoffman's refusal to sell tickets to Indians and Negroes, Mr. Boyle figuratively "blew-up" over the telephone, referring to the Veazy box office agent as an "unprintable so-and-so" to whom "nobody gave any such a 'damned order.'" Continuing, Boyle said: "Heinie works for a fellow named Fullerton who sells tickets for my Municipal auditorium engagements on a commission basis . . . neither got any such orders from us. We abide by the law in providing a section for colored at every engagement."

On completion of the call, the Black Dispatch received additional complaints by phone and in person. Several telephoners stated that several eastsiders had purchased tickets between Sunday noon and 4 p. m. This further confused the already complex situation because the Veazy agent, Heinie Hoffman, had previously stated over phone that only a few refunded tickets were available since complete sell-out of the 6000 seats house five days previous to the engagement Sunday night. Names of several eastsiders, whom callers declared to have made purchases Sunday afternoon, were supplied the Black Dispatch and a reporter contacted several of these persons.

It was obvious that the individuals were mistaken for white or Spanish.

Following the concert Mr. Calvin Williams, whose wife was reported to have purchased four tickets early Sunday was contacted by the Black Dispatch. Mr. Williams stated that his wife made the purchase of four \$122 Mezzanine seats marked J-7, L-7, M-7 and P-7, and was courteously told by the Mr. Heinie Hoffman at the Veazy's box office, that he regretted the seats were in separate rows, but these seats were the best available.

Mr. Williams said he carried his wife and two children to the program and took the long 'ramp' walk directly to the mezzanine. A mezzanine usher examined the tickets and directed the Williams

family to the stratosphere-like "third balcony."

After trudging skyward to the third balcony, Williams said he was told by an usher that he had the wrong tickets, that he'd have to have them exchanged at the box office (four floors below.)

Down the many winding ramps he went, related Williams, and at the box office he was told that a mistake had been made in selling him the seats . . . "seats for the Negro section were sold out last week." *Sat 4-6-46*

Williams said he received refund and disgustedly walked past long crowds of persons buying standing room. He further stated that he saw only two Negroes entering the auditorium during his tour of the ramps.

The Black Dispatch contacted these two persons and inquired as to their experience. They remarked that no embarrassment was occasioned, and they saw no other Negroes, either a separate section!

He said he did not recognize any of the reported Negro patrons, therefore the Black Dispatch is unable to determine exactly how many eastside patrons attended or, whether or not the Jim Crow law providing separate accommodations in the tax-supported auditorium was complied with.

During the engagement of the Skating Vanities last fall, many complaintst were registered over roun-robin tactics of ushers, sending colored patrons up and down ramps and stairways to thoroughly annoy them before finally seating those who held advance ducats from the Veazy No. 1 store.

Three eastsiders told the Black Dispatch that letters of protest were being sent to the mayor regarding failure to provide accommodations set forth in the Oklahoma Jim Crow law.

Veteran Jailed For Protecting Wife At White Grocery Store
Oklahoma City, Okla.

TULSA — Louis Morris, World War II veteran, was jailed Monday for attempting to close an account at the Puckett Grocery on East Pine St., one block west of the Negro section, because Mrs. Puckett had called his wife a "nigger." *4-6-46-Sat*

Mrs. Morris, who had been doing a charge account business with the Puckets during her husband's army tenure, went to the grocery Monday to get her day's supplies. While waiting to be served she

continued use of the word "nigger." Mrs. Morris resented the inference and left the store. When she arrived home Mrs. Puckett called and asked what she had to do when he came home.

Mrs. Puckett told Mrs. Morris that she had been born and bred in Texas, and had always used the word "nigger" and always would. *Black Dispatch*

Mr. Morris arrived home and when told of the episode went to the grocery store and asked to pay his bill in full. He also told the Puckett's that he would not do anymore business with them. Puckett then threw a gun on him and had him arrested. *4-6-46-Sat*

The case came up in Judge Chamber's police court Wednesday morning, at which time Chambers told Puckett he was the one to be arrested and not Morris. However the judge fined Morris the three dollars and cost. *Black Dispatch*

"Free Exercise" of Religion

*Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.*

Christianity was in labor at the city auditorium last week when three Negro delegates arrived to be advised by the management they could not sit in communion with the whites, and would have to occupy a segregated seat. The action of the auditorium management is perfectly understandable, but the hesitancy of white churchmen to correct this ugly and unbrotherly situation is a horse of another color.

When hideous situations like this happen we have often wondered why white Christians do not invoke the constitutional guarantee respecting religious freedom. The first amendment to the Constitution says in part: *Sat 5-25-46*

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibit the free exercise thereof."

This same amendment goes on to guarantee free speech, a free press and the right of the people to peaceably assemble. Now the \$64 question the Black Dispatch would like to ask is whether or not if a white and black man were kneeling down together praying, segregation laws, estopping this religious observance, would not be in violation of the constitutional guarantee regarding the "free exercise" of religion? If congress can make no law regarding the establishment of religion, and can in no wise harness or regulate "free exercise," how can state government, in total disregard of the "free exercise" provision of the federal charter, halt two citizens, of whatever color, from praying together?

The auditorium authorities, we are advised by the Negro delegates, objected to Negroes occupying seats in the choir along with whites. We understand that one of the Negroes sat on the front row, and in a very conspicuous spot. But again, is not singing and praying an exercise of religious fervor? If white and black have the right to pray together during religious services, should they not have the same right to sing? Should they not have the right to join in any religious practice without molestation by state government?

Of course we realize jim crow and segregation in America originated in the white church. When we drive down the

highway and see a large welcome sign on a church door where there are white communicants, we know that this welcome is not extended to black people. This may be the reason it is embarrassing to white communicants to invoke the first amendment to the constitution in these days of growing liberalism.

Every religion in the world, except in English speaking nations, follows catholic belief in the brotherhood of man. In Asia, Africa and in distant island atolls, humanity every-

We are advised during the recent Brotherhood Week, observed by city churches, the white ministers of Oklahoma City were greatly embarrassed because segregation and jim crow is today still lurking back in the pews. For this reason it was not thought wise for Negro ministers to visit white churches and stand in white pulpits. White ministers did hold an interracial service with the blacks at Douglass high school. More power to those who were courageous enough to make this feeble gesture at right.

But the Black Dispatch feels the Negro ministers of the city would be giving white Christianity a fresh breath of

life, if at some propitious religious moment the first amendment were dragged into a judicial tribunal and the court asked what the founding fathers had in mind when they talked about "free exercise" of religion. *Sat. 5-25-46*

Negroes Requested To Ride Skirvin Freight Elevator

Black Dispatch

Angered because Oklahoma City Negroes, who came to attend a primary conference, dealing with her candidacy for congress, 5th district of Oklahoma, were requested to ride the freight elevator in the Skirvin hotel, Merry Kaskin has written a extremely raucous letter to the management. Miss Kaskin's letter follows:

Mr. Allen, Manager
Skirvin Hotel
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Dear Mr. Allen:

Oklahoma City.
This is to inform you that I, as a candidate for Congress, and the other twenty-five people who rented the Green Room of the Skirvin hotel, Thursday evening, May 2, for a political campaign meeting, consider your actions and attitude toward some of the Negro citizens attending that meeting most un-American and undemocratic.

A Negro lady two Negro gentlemen attended this meeting were told by the doorman of the hotel to enter by the rear servant's entrance. The doorman's orders for this insult came from you.

Nearly a hundred million human lives were sacrificed recently to break the world threatening chains of the Axis with its fascist ideology of racial superiority. Too long our section of the country has suffered the division and low living standards because of the hangovers of the same fascist ideas of the superiority of one race over another. *Oklahoma*

We will never eliminate these low living standards until we eliminate these divisive ideas. The people meeting Thursday evening to map out the program for my campaign for congress recognize this. Our major objective is the unity of all the people on the plains of all the people, guaranteeing full rights and opportunities to all the people of our land. Ours is a people's platform for Full Employment, Fair Employment, higher wage standards, a strong Labor Union movement, and the fullest social and economic security for everyone, regardless of race

creed or sex. *5-18-46*
Our unity is the unity of Labor. Negro people-Veterans-Youth and women for a representative in Congress who will fight boldly for the people of Oklahoma. *Sat.*

We intend to publicize your insulting and un-American actions to all the Trade Union's and people's organizations that they may know your policies for what they are and know how to dispense their trade.

City Officials Ban Lynch Protests

Oklahoma City, Okla.
Group To Seek Legal Relief
Black — Dispatch

Although protest meetings against the lynching of four defenseless Negroes in Monroe, Ga., have been held in the nation's capital, Philadelphia and a score of prominent cities over the United States, Oklahoma City officials refused to grant permission Thursday morning for a planned mass meeting of the same nature, to have been held on the lawn of the USO, Second and Stiles, next Tuesday night.

Representatives of the NAACP, United Negro and Allied Veterans, Communist Party, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, met with City Manager Gill, Police Chief Hilbert and Municipal Attorney Jeffries in the city manager's office at 11 a. m. Thursday when the decision was reached to ban the demonstration.

"We do not have enough officers to police a crowd of this character," declared Chief Hilbert during the conference, according to a statement made by Pres. Ross of the NAACP, following the conference. "It is a controversial question and it would start agitation and the city could not permit a meeting on city property to discuss any such question," City Manager Gill is quoted as saying.

"Lynching is not a controversial matter any more than any other type of murder, and any attempt to prevent a meeting of the people to discuss the fight against lynching is helping the lynchers and makes those who prevent such meetings accomplices after the fact," said Alan Shaw, chairman of the Communist party, and one of the conferees. *8-29-46*
"You did have enough policemen to arrest Ira Hall," declared Forde Ross, president of the NAACP, while he was last Tuesday night

discussing the achievements and accomplishments of the NAACP in the 900 block on Northeast Fourth street.

"No protests were made by citizens, but the police came and arrested Hall," Ross continued.

"Don't worry. They were sent over there to make the arrest," Hilbert is quoted as saying.

"I fought overseas against fascism and the right to hold peaceful assembly such as we are seeking this morning," said Veteran Ernest Brown, "and when I return home I want the unrestricted right to protest against the unlawful shooting down of four citizens in Georgia."

To this Ross quotes the city manager as saying, "You may have fought against fascism overseas, but that is not what I fought for."

Gill told his auditors that the city charter denied the use of city property for any such purpose, and he asked his secretary to bring in a copy of the city charter. The charter when supplied failed to reveal any such prohibition, so Gill then sent for the city attorney who when he arrived announced the charter contained no such provision. "It's a matter left completely to the discretion of the city manager," Jeffries declared.

Gill said that the Georgia lynching was not an Oklahoma City problem, to which the delegation offered protest on the ground that the prevalence of spirit to unlawfully slay citizens is an American problem that must be solved by all of the people. *Sat.*

When seen by a Black Dispatch reporter the promoters of the mass meeting said they would proceed by lawful means to resist the right of the city government to curb free speech and peaceful assembly.

White and Negro Vets Pledge War Against Jim Crow

The Louisiana Weekly
New Orleans, Louisiana

1-12-46

(By The Associated Negro Press)

Portland, Ore., Jan. 9. — Six white and Negro vets have pledged war against American fascism and jim crow following their first night experience here on American soil.

In a letter to the editor of The Oregonian, a daily newspaper, they explained that "we are five service men and a merchant seaman" returned from the southwest Pacific, after serving from 21 to 29 months." They are Pfc. Milton R. Macklin, Pvt. S. Rudner, Staff Sgt. Clyde H. Farr, Sgt. Ray J. Keable, T/4 William Ash and William H. Curl, merchant seaman. 1-12-46

"On the night of Dec. 7, we entered a certain restaurant in Portland," they said. "This was to be our first really good meal in many months, and we were looking forward to it with keen anticipation. We never did get that meal. Two of our group are Negroes, and we never got past the receptionist.

"We were told that all tables were reserved. On investigation we found that there were at least a half dozen empty tables, and none of them was marked reserved. People who came shortly afterwards were seated immediately. We inquired about making a reservation for the next night or later. The receptionist politely but firmly insisted that the restaurant was booked up well in advance. 1-12-46

"We are lucky servicemen because we are alive. There are many servicemen, both white and black, who gave up their lives and limbs to fight a foreign fascism which denied the equality of man.

17 1946

Pennsylvania

Yellow Cab Taxi Accused of Race Discrimination

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (NNPA)
A man who gave his name as
Prodigal Son, a white follower of
Father Divine, charged racial dis-
crimination by the Yellow Cab
Company as he testified last Thurs-
day before a Public Utility Com-
mission examiner. *See 3-2-46*

He spoke at hearings on the Vet-
erans Taxicab Association, com-
posed of thirteen colored war vet-
erans who want certifications to
operate their own cabs.

In the course of his work as a
news photographer for the People's
Voice, he said, he visited Thir-
tieth street and Broad street rail-
road stations and saw at both of
them "people of dark complexion
waiting for taxis after people of
light complexion, who should have
followed them in turn, were given
preference for cabs."

Service by the Yellow Cab Com-
pany was condemned last Tuesday
by witnesses representing thir-
teen former servicemen who seek
to operate their own taxis.

Almost all those who appeared
before Herman Lieberman, exam-
iner for the Public Utility Com-
mission, hinted at race discrimina-
tion by the company.

AYD Petitions Hit Jimcrow City Pool

PHILADELPHIA — The AYD,
which picketed Crystal Pool two
weeks ago, is out with a petition
campaign against Jimcrow there,
and has called on Mayor Bernard
Samuel to stop discrimination on
the city-owned property.

White Ambulance Leaves Wounded On Roadside

Atlanta Constitution
MANNING, S. C. — Benevolent societies in Williamsburg county this week redoubled efforts to build a hospital for Negroes when a white ambulance driver from Kingstree, responding to an emergency call, sped to the scene of a serious accident, noted that the injured were colored and quickly sped away again without them.

Sunday night, Mr. and Mrs. William Montgomery, Mrs. Alice Montgomery and Arthur Montgomery were seriously injured in an automobile accident. A doctor and nurse who happened to be passing, rendered first aid and took Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery to a hospital, stopping enroute to request ambulance service for Mrs. Alice Montgomery whom they judged critically injured to be moved by auto. *Atlanta Constitution*

Shortly afterwards, a white ambulance driver arrived at the scene, looked at the injured persons, whom it was thought were in a critical condition, and declared he couldn't haul them because of their race. *Atlanta Constitution*

After a considerable delay, an ambulance from the Dimery Funeral Home in Kingstree arrived and moved the injured to the Kelly Hospital at Kingstree.

BLOCKED BY DOCTOR

At the hospital, the injured were refused admission, the doctor in charge explaining the hospital was "privately owned" and later, upon insistence of the nurse — who had arrived earlier there — that the patients be admitted, declared there was no available beds or space. Relatives offered "any amount of money", to no avail.

In desperation, relatives and the undertaker entered the hospital to locate any possible space and were stunned to find not only many available beds, but an entire available room. Confronted with this evidence, hospital authorities admitted the patients.

MAIL DELIVERY REFUSED NON-WHITES IN S.C. TOWN

The Afro-American
COLUMBIA, S. C. — (ANP) — The Postmaster General's office is investigating the refusal of white letter carriers in Kershaw, S. C. to deliver mail to colored homes. James M. Hinton, state NAACP president has announced.

Auto Victims Left to Die by Driver

The Afro-American
MANNING, S. C. (ANP) — Citizens in this area filed a sharp protest last week with the Burgess funeral home (white) in Kingstree for tolerating an employee who drove to the scene of an auto accident on June 2 and drove away because the victims were colored.

The injured were Mrs. Alice Montgomery, Arthur Montgomery, and Mr. and Mrs. William Montgomery. Other occupants of the car who were not seriously injured were taken to Kelly Memorial Hospital at Kingstree by a physician and nurse who happened to be passing and rendered first aid.

The nurse telephoned Burgess for an ambulance to remove those badly injured. A second ambulance from Dimery Funeral Home arrived nearly two hours later and transferred the injured to Kingstree. The hospital first refused, but later admitted them to the jim crow section.

Segregated Labor Day Parade

News and Courier
The traditional Labor Day parade took place yesterday in Charleston, and following tradition, all the participants were negroes. The segregation, or separation, was complete. Not a white face appeared in the line of march save for the police motorcycle escort. *Charleston*

Whether any white persons sought to join the parade and were refused admittance by the negroes we are not informed, but since the Labor Day parade has been an institution for many years in Charleston there was no secret about it, and opportunity was ample for any white friends of labor who wished to march with the colored brethren.

Why did the C. I. O. union leaders, and those of the A. F. of L. who protest that they too refrain from racial discrimination, boycott the Labor Day parade? Why were the negroes left alone to celebrate publicly the recognized Holy Day of the laboring man? There were plenty of white laboring people who had a day off, who were free to parade. By swelling the ranks of the negro paraders they could have given a demonstration of solidarity lacking in Charleston Labor Day observances of late years. Whites and negroes at one time did march together, in separate divisions, but gradually the negroes took over the entire parade. *9-3-46*

Could it be that the trade union locals, both white and colored, adhere naturally to the principle of racial segregation as closely as the reactionary News and Courier? *Yes.*

The Afro-American
**Only White
War Dead to
Be Honored**
(Special to the AFRO)

SUMMERVILLE, S. C. — The proposed "Minute Man" memorial scheduled to be erected here will bear only the names of white residents killed in action.

This was the decision of the Summerville Exchange club, now conducting a campaign for funds with which to erect the monument. The ironic fact is that a larger number of colored men from this community paid with their lives in World War II than did white.

In reaching its decision, the Exchange club members argued that "if only for reasons of racial harmony" the monument should proceed along the lines of organizations now in vogue in churches, lodges and the like.

One Resident Objects

That the ruling did not please all the white residents of this community was shown in a letter written by C. D. Shokes to the editor of the Charleston (S.C.) News and Courier.

The Afro-American
"That is one of the most insipid pieces of racial discrimination (in the name of segregation) that has ever been my displeasure to read. This is taking segregation of the races too far," Shokes wrote.

"Any man who lost his life in this war rises above class or race distinction. In combat, when the cards were on the table, one learned quickly that a bullet was no respecter of race or color. The 'white supremacy' armor was little protection. *Baltimore, Md.* Should the Exchange club fail to correct its mistake, the colored relatives of any war dead can perhaps find consolation in the fact that their men have made a contribution to America which can be equaled but never surpassed; and that the America for which they died does not include the Exchange club of Summerville."

TENN. FILLING STATION HELPER INSULTS NEGRO

Ripley, Tenn.—A recent motorist passing through Ripley, was insulted and driven from the Gulf Port Gasoline station where he stopped to purchase some gasoline recently. The filling station is located across the street from the Greyhound Bus Station in that city.

The motorist stated that he stopped for services at the service station and that while there asked the attendant if he might use his rest room. The attendant immediately said "No!" we don't have no N—tollers here." The customer asked him what he meant and further told him that he must not get smart and repeated the statement about the N—tollers and told him to remember you are still in the South. *Friday*

The visitor stated to a reporter that "He didn't care anymore about the South than any other place. He told the attendant that he stopped only as a customer and had not done any harm."

The motorist stated to a reporter that he made this incident known to Negroes so they will patronize an institution that will allow employees to talk to customers as this attendant did. *Plain Dealer*

TENNESSEE

Protector *Time*

In his 45 years in politics, Memphis' white-haired, 71-year-old Boss Ed Crump has toiled unselfishly to guide his subjects safely past life's pitfalls. He has discouraged the use of profanity, urged Memphians to love birds and mow their lawns, has sternly forbidden gambling, the blowing of automobile horns, and that ultimate folly—the election of candidates who have not received his blessing. Last week he prepared to defend his people against another dangerous institution—books.

The Boss (who roared like a cracked boiler after reading Lillian Smith's best-selling story of miscegenation, *Strange Fruit*) directed his city commissioners to set up a five-man board to censor literature. *Chicago, Ill.*

His subjects assumed that the book board would have the same high critical standards as the Memphis Board of Motion Picture Censors which turned thumbs down on *Brewster's Millions* because Negro Comedian Rochester had an important role, excised scenes from the *Ziegfeld Follies of 1946* which involved Negro Actress Lena Horne, and banned *The Outlaw*, starring sexy Jane Russell, because of "too much shooting." *Sat. 11-11-46*



Associated Press Wirephoto.

PLEDGED to Alpha Xi Delta Sorority at University of Vermont, Crystal Malone, left, Negro, Washington, D. C., is shown in college ceremony with Patricia Pringle, chapter president. In Washington the national head of the sorority said the chapter had been placed on probation for failing to answer letters, presumably in connection with the pledging. Miss Pringle said the sorority members are proud to be sorority sisters of Miss Malone and have no intention of revoking the pledge. She wouldn't comment on letters.

A Lesson in Prejudice

Daily Worker New York, N.Y.
THE University of Vermont and the democratic action of 18 girl students once again reveals who are the perpetrators of racial discrimination and race prejudice. An action taken by 18 girl students last fall has broken into the news. And what was the action? Simply that as members of Alpha Xi Delta sorority, they invited the only Negro co-ed student to join.

What these 18 white girl students displayed was the very natural tendency to interracial fellowship and good will. The girl pledged, Crystal Malone, is described by the Dean of Women as "average student of fine character."

But the sorority's national office sent orders to them to break the pledge to Crystal Malone. Moreover, they placed the University of Vermont's chapter on probation for a year for "insubordination." *June 4. 25-46*

Here is a revealing lesson in race prejudice. What these girls displayed was the very natural tendency towards interracial fellowship and good will. It is the organized pressure of a poisoned Jimcrow society that forces men and women into the quite unnatural relationship of racial antagonism.

Joe Louis Floored By Dixie Jim Crow

PORTSMOUTH, Va.—Champion Joe Louis took it on the chin from Old Man Jim Crow this week and went down for the count.

A pint-sized Dixie handyman on a ferry boat tore into the heavy-weight champ (verbally) because Louis had the "audacity" to enter the "white" waiting room to buy a magazine.

Louis was on his way to Norfolk to make a personal appearance with his show troupe when the incident occurred.

The finkie who insulted the champ was one of the helpers hired at the ferry terminal. Usually these jobs are given to elderly or young white men, in experienced in public relations.

Neither of the waiting rooms is marked to direct Negro or white passengers, which adds to the confusion and accounted for the numerous recurrence of such incidents. Although there is one room supposedly reserved for Negroes, they are pushed out of it when there is an overflow of whites.

Complaints against the situation have reached a point where residents fear a serious outbreak may result. They are organizing to appeal to authorities to ease the situation.

Is This 'Our America'?
Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

"Our America," I heard and saw this rendered by the Negro pupils of Armstrong High School. It was beautiful and never to be forgotten. The tableau with Liberty impersonated was strong, beautiful and inspiring. "Our America" was on the air and there were many requests that it be repeated.

When my young hopeful was a cadet of John Marshall and the cadets paraded, what pride we mothers felt. Does not a Negro mother feel the same pride in her son, standing so straight in his uniform?

Mr. Churchill came to town. We closed the schools during the time he drove down Franklin Street and made his speech. The cadets were on parade. Standing watching them, I said to a bystander, "Where are the colored cadets?" He answered, "They were not asked." "Our America?" I pondered with sinking heart.

I hope the next time our high school cadets parade our Negro cadets will be asked. You'll be proud of them. One is reminded of what Dr. Luther P. Jackson said, "We live in a land where something can be done about it." "Make it Our America."

J. H. HILL.
Richmond.

A Theater for All

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

As a lover of the theater, I was elated to read your editorial advocating better theater fare for

Virginia

It is our sincere hope that this unpatriotic practice will not continue for long.

WILLIAM D. STAFFORD.

Secretary, Veterans' and Civil-ians' Service Organization of Virginia.

Richmond.

White Spectators

Banned by Police

Richmond, Va.

LYNCHBURG, July 26—An order forbidding white persons from attending Negro orchestra engagements, even as spectators, has been issued to the police by City Manager R. W. B. Hart, who said he took the step to curb "incipient trouble between the races."

First intimation of the action came Monday night when 200 white persons were refused admittance to a "name" orchestra's show in city armory. Doormen said police had ordered the white spectators banned.

Charlie Gilmore, Negro promoter of orchestras in Lynchburg and Roanoke, said Lynchburg was the first city in the South, to his knowledge, to take such action and he planned to protest to City Council at its next meeting.

Mixed Baseball Game

Banned in Lynchburg

Richmond, Va. Mon. 7-24-46

LYNCHBURG, July 28—On the heels of his announcement that white spectators would be banned from further performances by Negro dance orchestras, City Manager R. W. B. Hart has ruled that an interracial baseball game must not be played in City Stadium.

He declined to give any reason for the action, but suggested, "Council can overrule me."

Backers of the game—between a white team from the Veterans Facility at Roanoke and a Negro club known as Lynchburg Globe Trotters—made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain a special meeting of council, but could not secure a quorum because several members were out of town.

They indicated they will take up the question when council holds its first August session.

LEWIS W. CHATMAN,
Richmond.

No Meat for Negroes?

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

It is encouraging to note that regardless of the strikes which crippled American transportation, we are surviving them, and there is still enough food for all. I have

just returned to my home from a shopping trip on which I visited several grocery establishments in Richmond which had nice steaks, roasts, and other beef selections, and even breakfast bacon, and other hard-to-get meats on display.

It appears that these meats are surrounded by a rather peculiar circumstance, in that several colored customers, including myself, selected our grocery baskets, pushed them over the store, filled them up with groceries, pushed them over to the market and asked to buy some of the meats, and all we received was the famous "all sold" or "not for sale" tactics. This and all other acts like it are downright un-American, and makes one embark on the idea of defining through the proper channels just what kind of license such merchants procured, or whether or not they are licensed to sell to the general public, or to a selected few.

Richmond, Va.

Jim Crow Sweeps Across America to Take Root in Cheyenne, Frontier Town

Prejudice Once Reserved for Red Indians,

Turned on Colored Soldiers, War Workers

By RALPH MATTHEWS
CHEYENNE, Wyo. — Slowly but surely the spirit of racial intolerance, as manifested in the increasing appearance of jim-crow signs, is wending its way across the nation in the wake of the war.

This transportation center connecting the frontier world with eastern civilization has today taken on the aspects of Georgia and Mississippi.

Colored citizens, once few and far between, who enjoyed freedom from race consciousness are barred from local hotels, restaurants and theaters, in some of which they are admitted to the balcony only.

Indians First Victims

Six years ago, this condition was unheard of here where, whatever prejudice was in evidence, was directed against the Indians.

These "real Americans" came into town to participate in the great celebrations marking the Frontier Days fair, playing the roles they did in the battles of the old West.

But this prejudice was thinly disguised behind the Indian laws cafes where it was against the law to sell them liquor.

The red men from the plains had little taste for restaurant food, and pitched their tents on the edge of town to avoid a minimum of conflict with tourists and spectators who flocked here the last week in July for "the greatest Wild West show in the world."

How, then, has this prejudice grown up against colored citizens in so short a time?

The answer is Fort Francis E. Warren with its military jim-crow methods.

The Army contrived to bring into the far west the most ignorant repressed and backward elements of the South, just as they sent the best educated colored Army personnel from the North, East and West into the deep South.

Conduct Responsible

Cheyenne got more than its share of these ignorant and repressed personnel, both in uniform and among civilian wives, relatives and sweethearts who followed.

At first, colored soldiers were welcomed here with open arms, but as boisterousness, fights, and murders grew out of gambling and other evils to which huge armies of men are addicted, "no colored allowed" signs began to appear in many places.

biting winters. But, unfortunately for those who remain, the jim-crow signs are still in evidence and the permanent residents are afraid they are here to stay because they lack the numerical strength to eradicate them through political pressure.

This extended from soldiers to civilians, and soon as old residents enjoyed respite from jim-crow for a generation, began to feel the sting of being barred from places they had frequented all of the war to preserve democracy.

Leadership Lacking

Out of contact with organizations like the NAACP, with no intelligent leadership on the local level the old residents were conscious of what was happening, but were powerless to stop it.

One of the big fatalities in race relations occurred some time ago when one of the most prominent community leaders, a hotel proprietor, was assaulted by a group of soldiers.

Acclaimed as the best friend of the colored people had, the victim of the unfortunate assault had been in the forefront of the fight to see that colored soldiers and citizens were given the equality they had always enjoyed.

He gave up his interest in better race relations and colored citizens suffered an irreparable loss as a result of the abuse and cursing he received from the GI's who were ignorant of his role in interracial understanding.

Unusual Paradox

The future of interracial good will here is not all dark, however, and racial progress is not altogether at a standstill.

A number of colored citizens are substantial property owners. The majority of colored workers are employed by the railroads, at the airports, and a few in hotels.

Here, too, we find an unusual paradox. Pointed out to me was a Red Cap in the Union Pacific Station who owns half a city block, but still holds his job hustling bags.

He is Harvey Johnson, a native of Louisiana who came here in 1921, unable to read or write his name.

He is the father of four grown children, all educated. A daughter, Miss Irma Johnson, is an instructor at Barber Scotia College, Oxford, N.C. His youngest son, a war veteran who served overseas, will resume his education at the University of California.

Exodus in Progress

In the meantime, the exodus is on. Most of the soldiers stationed here have been mustered out, and transient workers who were employed in war work have headed back from the rolling ranges and